The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Progress of the Laying of the French Cable.

Marriage of a Bourbon to an American Heiress.

Proposed Aid for Cotton Culture in the British Colonies.

Republican State Conventions in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

FRANCE.

The Cable—Satisfactory News from the Great Eastern.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 23.

Advices have been received from the steamship *Great Eastern* up to Tuesday noon. At that time she was 174 miles out from Brest, paying out the cable nicely. The weather was pleasant, and all on board were well.

Marriage of a Bourbon to an American Heiress.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 23.

Prince HENRI, of Bourbon, has married Miss PAYNE, an American heiress. He has not renounced his position as a candidate for the Spanish throne.

[NOTE.—The "HENRY of Bourbon" alluded to above, is probably the Duke of SEVILLE, cousin to Ex-Queen ISABELLA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Cotton Culture in the British Colonies—Efforts to Obtain Government Assistance.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 23.

A deputation of gentlemen representing the Lancashire cotton trade have united in a request to the Duke of ARGYLL to obtain Government assistance in the production of cotton in the British Colonies. They set forth the great depression in the trade at present, and show that relief can only be had by the Government lending her aid to enable India to develop the growing of cotton so as to compete with the United States.

The Irish Church Bill to be Again Before the Lords.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 23.

The Irish Church bill will soon come before the House of Lords again on motion to go into Committee. No line of action in dealing with the provisions of the bill has yet been marked out, but the general feeling of the Peers is in favor of making amendments based on the principle of concurrent endowment.

Meeting of the Old Cable Company's Bondholders—Sailing of the "Floating Dock" Expedition.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 23.

The bondholders of the Old Atlantic Telegraph Company have held a meeting at which they appointed a committee to guard their interests and procure a settlement of their claims.

The expedition with the great floating dock for Bermuda sailed to-day for the West Indies.

SPAIN.

Arrival of General Dulce.

MADRID, Wednesday, June 23.

General DULCE has arrived from Havana. The steamer on which he arrived was detained three days in quarantine at Santander.

ITALY.

Threatened Outbreak—The Precautions of the Government.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, June 23.

Great precautions are being taken by the authorities at Naples, Turin and Milan to guard against outbreak. It is feared that revolutionists are inciting the disturbances. There have been several arrests at Genoa.

AUSTRIA.

The Ecumenical Council—The Government's Policy.

VIENNA, Wednesday, June 23.

The Government announces a policy of reserve in respect to the Ecumenical Council, as the course to be adopted by the Council cannot be foreseen.

THE INDIANS.

Dispatch from Superintendent Hoag—The Indians in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 23.

The following was received at the Indian Bureau this morning:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, LAWRENCE, Kansas, June 19.

Hon. E. S. Parker:

A party from General HAZEN arrived at Ellsworth on the 12th inst., and will return to-morrow, taking down Agent DARLINGTON to the Cheyenne Reserve. They report no danger from hostile Indians, as none were seen coming up. Two men were killed twenty miles north of Salina, at Minneapolis, near the Solomon, on the 13th, and several Indians were seen south of the railroad on the 14th inst. No other reports of note.

(Signed,) ENOCH HOAG, Superintendent.

Fatal Affray at Franklin, Va.—A Negro Shot by a White Man.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, June 23.

At Franklin, Va., a station on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, an affray occurred last evening, in which a negro was mortally shot by a white man named HOLLAND. At midnight some negroes collected and attempted to force an entrance into HOLLAND's house, but were driven off. A few hours later they fired and totally destroyed the saw-mill and lumber-yard of HEALY BROTHERS, whose loss is estimated at $30,000.

Conservative Republican Convention at Jackson, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, June 23.

The Conservative Republican Convention met to-day. The attendance was large, and an organization was effected by the election of Mayor WOFFORD President, and Colonel JENKS, of Vicksburg, Secretary. Resolutions were adopted favoring reconstruction strictly on the Congressional plan, favoring universal suffrage and universal amnesty, and indorsing the Administration of General GRANT. The Convention was harmonious and successful.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad—Proposed Excursion—Prospects of the Quincy and Nebraska Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, June 23.

The Kansas Pacific Railway Company has invited the Railroad Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives to an excursion over their road. Several of the Committee have accepted the invitation, and others will probably do so. The excursionists are expected to arrive here on Monday next. The programme includes a visit to Iron Mountain, Pilot Knob and the granite regions of Southeast Missouri; a trip to Sheridan, the present terminus of the road, thence to Denver and Cheyenne, to return by the way of Omaha City.

The Common Council of Quincy, Ill., has voted $250,000 to the Quincy and Nebraska Railroad, and private parties have subscribed $200,000.

COMMERCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Report of General Walker—Trade of the Nation for Three Months—Coastwise Trade—Immigration.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 23.

General WALKER, the Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue, has just sent to press monthly report No. 26 of the Bureau of Statistics, from which is compiled the following summary of our trade for the months of January, February and March, 1869, and for the nine months ended March 31, 1869, compared with the nine months ended March 31, 1868:

Months ended.	Imports.	Exports.	Reexports.
January 31, 1869....	$30,112,634	$25,344,158	$1,322,530
February 28, 1869....	28,172,728	20,782,480	2,227,849
March 31, 1869.....	30,198,994	21,594,197	2,303,024
Nine months ended March 31, 1869.....	305,[illegible]	236,734,185	13,918,463
Nine months ended March 31, 1868.....	268,854,846	262,075,185	15,620,114

Proportions of the foregoing shipped in American and foreign vessels during the nine months ended March 31, 1869:

	Imports.	Exports.	Reexports.
American vessels....	$101,972,364	$95,564,357	$6,526,675
Foreign vessels....	212,658,136	197,150,180	6,092,885

The warehouse transactions are given in detail by commodities and by Customs districts for each of the three months ended March 31, 1869. The total value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse March 31, was $40,459,407.

Number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade during the quarters ended Dec. 31, 1868, and March 31, 1869, and the nine months ended March 31, 1869, compared with the nine months ended March 31, 1868:

	Entered. No.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tons.
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1868.				
American vessels....	2,297	774,516	2,296	813,697
Foreign vessels....	4,594	1,236,507	4,562	1,212,266
Total....	6,891	3,011,023	6,858	2,026,063
Quarter ending March 31, 1869.				
American vessels....	1,504	702,221	1,506	734,655
Foreign vessels....	1,704	971,045	1,594	938,623
Total....	3,208	1,673,266	3,100	1,673,278
Nine Months ending March 31, 1869.				
American vessels....	8,972	2,423,211	8,978	2,420,382
Foreign vessels....	11,159	3,823,383	10,071	3,781,689
Total....	20,130	6,205,595	19,049	6,202,171
Nine Months ending March 31, 1868.				
American vessels....	8,565	2,572,730	8,576	2,607,845
Foreign vessels....	11,384	2,979,078	11,731	3,304,260
Total....	19,208	5,552,317	18,307	5,902,545

Entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade during the months ended Jan. 31, Feb. 28 and March 31, 1869, and the nine months ended March 31, 1869, compared with the nine months ended March 31, 1868:

	Entered. No.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tons.
Jan. 31, 1869....	1,941	1,010,771	1,952	987,519
Feb. 28, 1869....	1,808	779,454	1,901	912,227
March 31, 1869....	2,099	1,159,601	2,081	1,014,187
Nine months ended March 31, 1869....	21,835	18,263,770	21,046	18,125,067
Nine months ended March 31, 1868....	42,324	17,707,141	42,777	18,066,590

The statistics of the indirect trade for the quarter ended March 31, 1869, are especially interesting.

The total indirect imports during the quarter amounted to $14,423,267, of which sum $1,860,004 came from the States comprising the German Zollverien through the ports of the following countries: Belgium, $56,029; Bremen, $625,201; England, $1,001,880; France, $38,964; Hamburg, $117,619; Holland, $60,536; through all other countries, $1,005. Total indirect imports from France, $6,782,458; through Belgium, $7,945; Bremen, $15,475; England, $6,730,806; Hamburg, $21,972; Holland, $360; Canada, $1,368. Indirect imports from England, $275,450; through Belgium, $32,351; Bremen, $33,077; France, $106,068; Hamburg, $82,789; Canada and other British North American possessions, $10,932; through the ports of all other countries, $13,165. Indirect imports from Cuba, $49,330; through Hamburg, $614; Canada, $40,014. For further details see the report.

The summary of the indirect trade is followed by elaborative comparative statements showing the total number of immigrants arrived in the United States during each of the thirteen calender years. The nationalities and occupations of immigrants are given in detail. These tables commence with the year 1856, being the point where BROMWELL's *History of Immigration* breaks off; and, taken in connection with the latter work, afford complete statistics of our immigration from 1819 to date.

Comparative tables are likewise given showing the imports, exports and reexports of Great Britain and Ireland during the four months ended April 30, 1869, compared with the corresponding periods of 1867 and 1868. These tables are condensed from the British trade accounts. Comparative tables follow showing the exports by quarter of each class of merchandise shipped from Paris to the United States during the years 1866 to 1868, inclusive, the total value of exports from Paris to the United States from July 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1868; exports sugar and molasses from Havana, Cardenas and Matanzas, 1867 to 1869 inclusive; exports from Havana of the principal articles of produce from Jan. 1 to June 10, in 1868 and 1869; and importations into Havana during the first five months of the ten years 1860 to 1869 inclusive; number and tonnage, by nationalities, of vessels which entered the port of Havana during the first five months of the years 1867 to 1869; exports from Calcutta to the United States during the first quarters of the years 1862 and 1869; exports of Sheffield to the United States from 1864 to 1868.

In addition to the foregoing, the report contains the usual miscellany of commercial transactions and Consular reports, as well as tables showing the products of the American fisheries, produce of Maine, *via* New-Brunswick, and shipments of domestic commodities between New-York and San Francisco, *via* Panama.

Accidents on The Boston and Albany Railroad—A Wandering Insane Woman near Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., Wednesday, June 23.

GEORGE BARNES, a brakeman on the Boston and Albany Railroad, was killed almost instantly at Chatham Four Corners, this afternoon, while in the act of coupling cars.

DENNIS CONROY, a track hand employed on the Boston and Albany Railroad, was instantly killed at Pittsfield, yesterday afternoon, by a switch engine running over him, completely severing his body, and mangling it in a horrible manner. He was 22 years of age, and was unmarried.

An insane woman, giving her name as SYLVA J. PEASE, was taken up wandering on the road a mile from the city, last night, and lodged in jail for safe keeping. She is evidently about 35 years of age, has gray hair, one side of which has been cut off, and is thinly clad, and from all appearances has escaped from some poor-house.

Suicide of a Telegraph Operator at Bound Brook, N. J.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Wednesday, June 23.

JAMES N. SILVERS, telegraph operator at this station, committed suicide by jumping into the Raritan River last night. Deceased left the following note on his table:

"I knew, on June 23, you will write to my folks and tell them to come and get the remains of their brother."

The body has not been recovered.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, June 23.

Day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, June 24: Nos. 1, 172, 55, 182, 13, 124, 156, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 193, 196.

Connecticut Legislature—Defeat of the Parallel Railroad Project.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, June 23.

The Senate to-day defeated the parallel railroad project, which was to make a railroad line from New-Haven to New-York, competing with the New-York and New-Haven Road, by a vote of 11 to 10.

In the House the bill repealing the present Usury law was defeated by a vote of 77 to 148.

Vice-President COLFAX will visit the Legislature on Thursday.

Chief Justice Chase in Richmond—His Reception and Speech.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, June 23.

Chief Justice CHASE, by invitation, visited the United Tobacco Exchange to-day, where he was welcomed with enthusiasm. Upon being introduced by the President he said a few words, expressing the hope that Virginia would soon regain her former prosperity. He was loudly cheered.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Republican State Convention—Speech of Hon. Galusha A. Grow and Others—Renomination of Governor Geary.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 23.

The delegates of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention assembled in Concert Hall, in this city, to-day, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Judges of the Supreme Court. The entire State was well represented by delegates, and the body of the hall was well filled, many citizens of Philadelphia and of other portions of the State, not delegates, being present. At 10:30 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. Mr. GROW addressed the Convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Before fulfilling the duties incident to the position I hold, allow me one word of congratulation on the auspices under which you meet. One year ago the people of this country were entering one of the most vital political contests in their history. It was to be the last closing scene of the bloody drama of eight years, in which great principles were being settled forever in the institutions of the country. In that struggle the Republicans led the forlorn hope, and they bore the banner of the party to triumphs and victory in October. Around that banner cluster memories of the notable battle waged in that decade of our history. That banner represents to-day the unity of the Republic, the perpetuity of its institutions, an enlarged and noble patriotism, and a humanity as broad as the race. It is young in years, but old in its ideas and the might of its grand achievements. On the 30th day of May, 1854, Congress, under the control of Democratic principles, repealed the Missouri Compromise, and enacted what was known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The devotees of human bondage thought by this act they had secured its perpetuity. It went forth with fire and sword, and planted itself in the Territories of the Union. Fifteen years have passed away, and the sun in its course across the continent, from ocean to ocean, no longer rises on a master or sets on a slave. To-day every human being beneath the flag of our fathers stands up in the dignity of his manhood, proclaiming to the world "I am a man!" This is the mighty achievement of the organization which you represent. The darkness of human bondage, struggling against the enlightenment of the age, sent your sons and brothers to the battle-field to battle for the institutions of your fathers, and 300,000 of them sleep in honored graves. This is the sacrifice—the sacrifice which sorrow sits by almost every fireside—the sacrifice which was made to perpetuate the institutions and blessings bequeathed by your fathers. No thanks to the organization which you oppose to-day; we have a country to love and institutions to revere. Had its destinies been intrusted to them, the honored flag of our country might to-day be lying trailed in the dust; and, gentlemen of the Convention, you have now to perform your duty in perpetuating the greatness of the country. You are to select to-day a standard bearer for the contest that closes in October next, and in the Keystone State acknowledge now, as then, that in this great struggle we are ready to fight for the truth. For remember that the din of arms is no longer heard, but the war of ideas goes on. This is the war of the age. You battle in the same line, although the organization of which you are members has successfully withstood the march of human bondage on this continent. You have now a work to perform in perpetuating the great and material interests of the country. A truth has dawned upon you; you have realized the dream of COLUMBUS—we must go westward to-day to find the Indies. This grand achievement has been accomplished in your history, and you meet here to-day as the representatives of the party which has aided this great work. Your principles insure the progress of the age, and you are to select a leader to carry them out. Your standard bearer, whoever he may be, has a great duty to perform. Many of you have made sacrifices to save the country, and you now must have a man who, in the political contest of one year ago, helped to save the party which you represent.

The next business in order, gentlemen, will be the calling of the roll of delegates, after which I will receive nominations for chairman of the temporary organization.

PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION.

At the conclusion of Mr. GROW's speech, the calling of the roll was proceeded with. Hon. HENRY SOUTHER, of Elk County, was then nominated for temporary chairman, and was unanimously elected. He was conducted to the platform, and said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I return you my sincere and heartfelt thanks in being called upon to preside over your preliminary organization. I may say that I have no speech to make upon this occasion. I congratulate myself and I congratulate the members of this Convention upon the great unanimity which appears at this opening to pervade our counsel. I hope, fellow-delegates, that it may be continued to the end; that we may place in nomination on this occasion a gentleman who will carry the banner of the Republican Party next October to triumphant success. It is a proud record for any man, however humble, to belong to the Republican Party. It is a party which goes down to history as no other party ever will go down to history in these United States. It is the party which carried on and fought to completion and success one of the bloodiest wars that history has ever recorded. And it for us now, gentlemen, in the Keystone State, as it has been in times past, so to conduct ourselves that our banner shall not be lowered in the dust; but that whatever we may do, we may have the consciousness hereafter of knowing, when we look back upon our acts, we acting with the great Republican Party, that we have striven to do our best.

With these remarks, gentleman, the Chair is ready to entertain any motion that is in order.

Four temporary Secretaries were then chosen, after which a Committee of five on credentials, a Committee of thirty-three to select permanent officers, and a Committee of one from each Senatorial District to prepare resolutions, were appointed. It was voted that all resolutions be referred to the Committee without debate. The Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at the hour named, and while waiting for the report of the Committee on Credentials, the following resolution was read and adopted, the Committee on Resolutions being discharged from its consideration:

Resolved, That Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, in the discharge of his duties as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and his untiring labors in behalf of Republican ideas and principles, is entitled to the gratitude of the Republican Party.

Mr. GROW being present, returned thanks for the honor done him.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization being called for, it was presented, and reported as permanent Chairman JAS. L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.

He was introduced by the retiring Chairman, who returned thanks for the courtesy that had been extended to himself, and hoped that the deliberations and proceedings would be as harmonious under the permanent Chairman as they had been while he was in the chair.

The Committee also reported a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was agreed to. Mr. GRAHAM, the Chairman, made the following address:

GENTLEMEN: I than you for the honor conferred—the unsolicited and unexpected honor conferred on me in calling me to preside over the deliberations of this Convention. It is not my intention at this time to make a speech. I am admonished, with the thermometer at 100, and many delegates here with their carpet-sacks ready to leave on the next train, that it would be in bad taste for me to occupy much of your time in making a speech or attempting to make one. You have met together to-day for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of this Commonwealth and a Judge of the Supreme Court. You come here from all sections of this broad Commonwealth as the representative men of the Republican Party, and of the great, progressive and noble republican ideas. You are here, I trust, to subserve no personal interests, to gratify no personal interests; but I trust that you will willingly here to-day show that you love the Republican Party, and that you love republican principles above all personal or private admirations, prejudices or preferences. We should meet here to-day, my friends, as the representatives of the great Republican Party, with the ardent, fixed purpose to do nothing that would injure that party, but to do everything possible to promote its success and its best interests. I trust, therefore, that we will endeavor to lay aside all personal prejudices, and endeavor to act this day in unison and in harmony, so that we may promote the best interests of the great party with which we are identified, and whose interests we are here this day to subserve. The only hope that our foes have, the only hope that our political enemies entertain to-day, is that they may cause schism and division in the Republican ranks. If we to-day show a united front; if we to-day act in union and harmony; if we stand shoulder to shoulder, and show that the great Republican heart still beats true to the music of the Union—[applause]—that we are determined still to go on as we have for the last ten or twelve years, united heart to heart and hand to hand, doing battle against the foes of our country and the foes of our organization, we shall in the approaching contest achieve a triumph such as we have never yet achieved in the history of our party. We have a party of which we should be proud. Our party has made a record such as no other party in all recorded history can disclose. Our party, when this Union was in peril—when the dark clouds hovered around the horizon of our country—our party stood up and maintained the integrity of the Union, and carried the old flag successfully throughout the contest. The Republican Party has shown to the world that it is the party of progress—the party of principle. When 4,000,000 of human beings, created in God's own image, were ground down under the iron heel of oppression, until almost every lineament of Godhead and humanity were obliterated, the Republican Party struck the fetters from these 4,000,000 of human beings, and enstamped upon their foreheads and instilled into their hearts the love of the name of liberty. My Republican friends, let us show to the world, let us show to our political enemies, that while we may differ in reference to our choice of men, while we may not be in unity in reference to the man we would choose to bear our standard in the approaching contest, yet let us show to the world that we are united in sentiment in reference to the great principles that unite us together as a political organization. And let us to-day give strength, permanency and success to our organization by showing that we are willing to sacrifice all our personal preferences and our personal prejudices for the good of the party with which we have the honor to be connected. Gentlemen, I shall not occupy any more of your time. Once more I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me. We are now ready to proceed with the business of the Convention.

The Committee on Credentials having reported, nominations for Governor were gone into, and the following gentlemen were presented:

General John W. Geary, of Cumberland County; General Horace M. Porter, of Dauphin County; Hon. George B. Lawrence, of Washington County; General Harry White, of Indiana County; General William Lilly, of Carbon County; General George G. Meade, of Philadelphia; Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, of Alleghany County—withdrew, and nominated General James G. Negley, of Alleghany County.

The name of Hon. GEORGE B. LAWRENCE was withdrawn, and a letter from General HARRY WHITE, withdrawing his name, was received.

A ballot was then proceeded with, resulting as follows:

General John W. Geary.......... 122
General Horace M. Porter.......... 1
General W. M. Lilly.......... 5
General George G. Meade.......... 4

General GEARY was then, amid the utmost enthusiasm, declared to be the nominee of the Republican Party; and, on motion, it was made unanimous.

A committee of five was appointed to wait on General GEARY and inform him of his nomination.

Hon. HENRY WILLIAMS, of Allegheny County, was nominated by acclamation as the candidate for the Judgeship of the Supreme Court.

OHIO.

The Ohio State Republican Convention—General Hayes Nominated for Governor—The Resolutions Adopted.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, June 23.

The Republican State Convention organized to-day at 11 o'clock A. M., with Hon. BENJAMIN EGGLESTON as temporary Chairman. The usual committees were appointed, and the Convention took a recess till 1:30 P. M. The Convention organized permanently at 3 P. M., with JOHN SHERMAN as President, and E. A. PARROTT as Secretary.

The nominations made were: For Governor, R. B. HAYES; for Lieutenant-Governor, J. C. LEE; for Treasurer, S. S. WARNER; for Supreme Judge, LUTHER DAY; for Attorney-General, T. B. POND.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as citizens of the nation, representing the republican sentiment of an honored commonwealth, we regard with sincere satisfaction the fidelity evinced by General GRANT to the Republican Party, and the policy, both foreign and domestic, of his national administration, and pledge our cordial support to the measures inaugurated to insure conciliation, economy and justice at home, and command consideration and respect abroad.

Resolved, That we hail with pride the patriotic constitutional declaration of General GRANT in his inaugural address—that, "while he will on all subjects have a policy to recommend to Congress, he will have none to enforce against the will of the people"—a statement which assures the country of an Executive Administration founded on the Administrations of WASHINGTON and MADISON, and that will secure to Congress the unrestricted exercise of its constitutional functions, and to the people their rightful control of the Government.

Resolved, That the abolition of slavery was a national and necessary consequence of the war of the rebellion, and that the reconstruction measures of Congress were measures well adapted to effect the reconstruction of the Southern States, and secure the blessings of liberty and free government, and as a completion of these measures; and, finally, believing in its essential justice, we are in favor of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the late General Assembly, in its reckless expenditures of public money, its utter neglect of the business interests of the State, by failing to enact wise and much-needed financial measures, providing for the assessment and equalization of taxation prepared by the Commission appointed by the preceding General Assembly; its hostility to our benevolent and literary institutions; its failure to carry out the repeated pledges of the Democratic Party to secure economy in the State; its extraordinary length of session in time of peace, resulting in an expense to the State amounting for the pay of its members alone to more than double that of the preceding General Assembly; its malignant attempts to disfranchise disabled soldiers and citizens of the State; its attempts to take from the General Government the right to pursue, arrest and punish those who violate the laws made in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States, and vicious acts intended to destroy the power of the nation to preserve and protect the liberty and safety of its citizens, has shown the Democratic Party unworthy of the trust, confidence and support of an honest and patriotic people.

Resolved, That the Republican Party of Ohio is in favor of the speedy establishment of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home in Ohio, not only as an act of justice to the many poor, helpless orphans of deceased soldiers, but as a recognition of the patriotic services of their fathers in the late war, and for the purpose of redeeming the pledges made by all loyal people to protect the families of those who fought and fell in the cause of human liberty and right.

After the adoption of the resolutions, General HAYES was introduced and made a speech, which was enthusiastically received.

The Convention, which was fully attended and very harmonious, then adjourned *sine die*.

Democratic Convention at Marion, Ala.—No Nomination Made.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, June 23.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser* says the Democratic Convention met at Marion to-day and adopted a resolution that it was inexpedient to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, and adjourned. It indorsed the action of the other districts, and urged a strict party organization in every county. Colonel LEE CRANDALL addressed the people after the adjournment of the Convention on the subject of immigration, and was warmly welcomed.

The Canvass in Texas.

The Republican State Convention held in Houston, Texas, on the 7th of June, nominated the following ticket for State officers, all the candidates being old and influential residents of the State: Governor—General EDWARD J. DAVIS, of Nueces; Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel J. W. FLANNAGAN, of Rusk; Commissioner of Land Office, JACOB KEUCHLER, of Parker; Treasurer, WM. D. PRICE, of Travis. It also appointed a Committee to prepare an address. This duty has been attended to, and in the address the Committee say: "Party lines are now established. There are but two sides to this great question. On the one you have a united solid body of men, moved by the eternal principles of truth and sustaining the policy of Congress; and on the other there is a heterogeneous mass, made up of the Democrats, secessionists, downright rebels, Knights of the White Camelia, Kuklux and renegade Republicans, who love the spoils of office better than the welfare of the country. These are the two parties before you for your votes. General E. J. DAVIS is the representative of the first, and General A. J. HAMILTON is the acknowledged representative of the last. Choose ye then between them. Claiming Republicanism, General HAMILTON stands before the world the leader of its enemies—their adopted field-marshal. No honest Democrat will touch him and no Republican can give him his support."

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE.

By the steamship *Morro Castle*, which left Havana June 19, we are in receipt of late and important intelligence from Cuba. For the prompt delivery of our highly-interesting correspondence we are once more indebted to the thoughtfulness and activity of Purser R. W. ALBERT.

Condition of Affairs—Spaniards and Cubans—The Arrest of the Cuban Junta—Comments of the Press—War News—Emigration—Forced Loans—Death of Lecunna—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 19, 1869.

The situation of affairs is daily becoming more complicated. Nevertheless, we know enough to convince even the most skeptical that from Cienfuegos southward, the country and the contending armies are not only in a deplorable but in a horrible condition. Although the Spanish forces are called a regularly organized army, they nevertheless are nothing but irregular forces of guerrillas, and in this respect enjoy but a slight advantage over their antagonists.

The leaders are weak, as I need hardly say. The Cubans, however, are no better off, having only one fighting General of ability, General DONATO MARMOL, the news of whose death has not yet been confirmed. QUESADA may be a man of great talent, but he has not given any proofs to that effect as yet. The leaders who arrived with the fillibustering expeditions have not yet had time to use their knowledge or valor so as to become famous. That they will do so is the general belief of Spaniards and Cubans. The question naturally arises, Is the want of competent Generals or leaders the cause of the prolongation of the war? To a certain extent it is, but the peculiar mode of warfare requires not only military leaders, but also proper and sufficient material to lead. No Spanish commander can possibly get more than two thousand men together. And he cannot keep them together for any length of time afterward, because the insurgents are very numerous and always on the alert to attack trains or the smaller detachments, and because there is not a sufficiency of troops to march against the enemy with any great chance of success, and hold all important strategical points at the same time. The natural consequence of this want of forces has been the advance of the Cubans, who have become the attacking instead of the retreating party. But the common enemy which has just made its appearance, the dreaded cholera, may change the aspect of the war considerably, if the accounts of its ravages and violence are such as set forth by letters received from Nuevitas, Sanctus Spiritus and the surrounding country. This epidemic must, of necessity, be fatal among the two armies composed of badly-clothed, worn-out and ill-fed men. If not properly attended to and if a rigid quarantine be not established, its reappearance in Havana will be merely a question of time. The yellow fever and vomito are very severe this season, more cases having occurred than in any year since 1853, and the rate of mortality being thirty per cent. higher. The cause of this may be found in the increased material, as nearly 20,000 unacclimated Spaniards have arrived here within the past six months. Among the shipping in the harbor, especially where the crews on the men-of-war have but recently arrived from Spain, the mortality has been very large, 127 having been sent to the Military Hospital from the iron-clad *Victoria* alone. The Cubans relied a great deal on the approach of Summer and the consequent yellow-fever epidemic, and they were not mistaken; but the number of deaths among the Spanish soldiery has not been of sufficient amount to make them abandon the enterprise.

THE ARREST OF THE JUNTA.

The news of the imprisonment of the Junta Cubana caused the most intense excitement here, and the more so because it was entirely unexpected. The Cubans were thunderstruck and knew not what to think of it. They had already begun to believe that the United States would not enforce the Neutrality laws or forget the *Alabama* question with England; they also forgot that a great difference exists between the carrying out of the International laws, and the expression of the sympathy felt for a struggling people. The majority of Spaniards, however, were as ignorant as to the meaning of the arrest as the inhabitants of the Senegal or Gambia might be. A Spanish merchant gravely informed me that the United States Government would send them here on board of a man-of-war, and that the revolution was over now. Another told me that they would remain in prison at least until the revolution was entirely subdued. The Cubans learned during the afternoon that all the members of the Junta who had been arrested had been released on giving bail. Of course full particulars are wanting, and many versions of the affair are in circulation, but the fact of the arrest has given the Spanish cause renewed life and vigor, and roused their hopes of success, which were considerably depressed, although the discomfiture of the *Laborantes* and sympathisers did not decline in a corresponding ratio. The *Diario* says, in relation to the arrest:

"Mr. LOPEZ ROBERTS, our Minister in Washington, has fully complied with his mission, and the strength of reason, which is worth more than reasons of strength, has undoubtedly made Mr. FISH understand how much the honor of a nation so powerful as the United States was interested in not permitting a handful of bad Spaniards, who at the same time are bad Cubans, to act in such a shameless manner as hitherto, to enlist men, buy arms and dispatch expeditions in order to increase the misfortunes from which this island suffers at present. The authorities of the United States ought to interfere with untiring zeal in order that such scandals may not be augmented. The members of the revolutionary Junta have made themselves unworthy of the protection which nations generally grant to pacific political refugees, and they can no longer remain under the security of laws which they have disregarded hundreds of times. The American Government has undoubtedly recognized what is due to a loyal nation like Spain and to itself, and having once taken the first step on the broad road of legality and good understanding, it is not probable that it will stop on the way, but will heed religiously all international laws until this country is pacified, which it would have been long ago, if the chimerical hopes of the insurgents had not been kept alive with the aid of men and money sent by the *emigrés* in the Union."

The *Diario* continues in the same strain, and the local Press generally join in the chorus.

"WAR SUMMARY."

Despite the numerous victories achieved by the Spaniards and chronicled with such grand flourishes by the Press generally, the revolution drags its weary course along as if gifted with a species of immortality. Week follows week, and even months swell the record of the past, each heaping (if we are to believe the Spanish accounts) new laurels on their brows.

The *Correo de Cuba* gives an account of the landing of some 120 patriots on the coast near Macambo. They were composed chiefly of lawyers, clerks, and Cuban students, who came here with the intention of taking possession of the Government of the jurisdiction referred to, having been led to believe in New-York that their compatriots had complete possession of all the ports of the island. News of their landing was soon received at Baracoa, and a column of twenty veterans and 600 mobilized volunteers at once moved out to intercept and capture them. They were surrounded soon after by the Spaniards, and the following brilliant results secured by the latter: Four Generals were captured, with 100 rifled muskets, 2 brass cannon, 3 boxes of ammunition, and shin-plasters of the Cuban Republic of the denominations of $1, $5, $10 and $50, amounting in value nominally to $1,000,000. What became of the prisoners captured is not stated in the account, but the natural supposition is that they were charitably disposed of by being, as usual, "*pasados por las armas*."

The fillibusters are still coming, as we have reports of the landing of two expeditions, one near Nuevitas, composed of 800 men, and reported to have sailed from Baltimore, and the other of 250 men, reported to have landed at Cienaga de Zapata, on the south side. The Government denies the truth of the latter report, but I have just learned that some bodies of armed men were seen yesterday at Palmillas, and are presumed to have formed part of the expedition, or else to have been insurgents on their way to meet the fillibusters.

EMIGRATION.

The emigration of Cubans and Spaniards is on the increase, and in a short time the principal families will have left the island. Then look out for failures and a commercial crisis. The Counts of CANONGO, SAN FERNANDO, O'REILLY and POZOS DULCES, the Marquis of ALMENDARES and DE GUTIERREZ are expected to leave in a few days. The Count of POZOS DULCES has received a hint that it would be healthier for him to dwell in a foreign country than at home. POZOS DULCES is the originator and original leader of the Cuban revolution. Although he pretends not to have taken any active part in it, and still retains his position as a member of the Board of Aldermen, it is improbable to believe that the ex-editor of the *Siglo* and brother-in-law of General LOPEZ, the bitter enemy of the *Diario* and *Prensa*, and former leader of Young Cuba, whom he has trained, could be otherwise than a sympathiser with the revolution.

QUASIMODO.

THE FILLIBUSTERS.

The Cuban Sympathizers in Court—An Indictment Found Against Them by the Grand Jury—They are All Admitted to Bail.

At 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, the United States Marshal's officers, the men charged with violating the Neutrality laws of the United States by fitting out an expedition to Cuba, their counsel, and a large assemblage of their friends, occupied the United States Circuit Court-room where at the hour named, they had been cited to appear before Commissioner OSBORN in order to undergo a preliminary examination. The Commissioner took his seat soon after 1 o'clock, and Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK, the leading counsel for the defendants, arose and said that they were ready to proceed. The prosecuting officers of the Government were not, however, present. The Commissioner stated that the District-Attorney had requested a delay of twenty minutes, as he was very much engaged, and that if at the end of that time he was not present the case would proceed without him.

After waiting until 2 o'clock, the District-Attorney failing to appear, the Commissioner said he would proceed with the examination after fixing the bail of the four men arrested on Wednesday. They were held to bail in $5,000 each.

Mr. ROGER A. PRYOR, counsel for Dr. FREDERICK J. McNULTY and E. W. DU BOSE, asked their discharge on the ground that the affidavit in the case contained nothing to warrant their detention.

The Commissioner refused to discharge them.

Mr. PRYOR said he preferred that the cases of these two men should be considered separately from the others; and the hearing in their case was set down for 1 P. M. to-day.

Mr. BELL, the Assistant District-Attorney, now entered the Court-room, and the case of Colonel W. O. C. RYAN being called, arose and said that he was informed the Grand Jury had made a presentment against all the parties. If this was the case—and he should know in a few minutes—the jurisdiction of the Commissioner over these cases ceased.

Mr. SEDGWICK said that as the Grand Jury was a secret tribunal, and as there was no certain information that its action related to the charges now under examination against these parties, it was proper that the Commissioner should proceed with the case. The District-Attorney ought assuredly to redeem his promise made the day before, that he would now proceed with the case, and produce MAXIMILIAN ST. JOHN, who had made the affidavit against these parties.

Mr. BELL thought he was correct in saying that the Grand Jury had passed upon the very matters contained in the affidavit of Mr. ST. JOHN, and he was informed that the Marshal had a process ready to execute. If a higher authority had taken hold of the case, it was out of the Commissioner's power to proceed.

Mr. LOWRIE said he had no doubt the Grand Jury had acted on this matter. He was led to believe this because it was appropriate that this movement, being a proceeding in the interest of the Spanish Government—a Government under which such infamies were common—should take the nature of an inquisition. He had another reason for believing that the indictment had been found. The District-Attorney had stated it, and it was held that the District-Attorney's opinion was a proper ground for action here; and he had described himself as a tribunal, and as a tribunal could not err.

The Commissioner said he held in his hand a bench warrant issued by the Circuit Court of the United States for all the persons mentioned in the affidavit. His jurisdiction, therefore, ended here.

Mr. SEDGWICK asked whether the bench warrant recited the same allegations as were set forth in the affidavit on which this proceeding was based.

The Commissioner replied that it did, and proceeded to call the roll of the prisoners. FELIX VON STERNBERG and ABRAHAM ACKERMAN not appearing, their bonds were declared forfeited. The bonds of the others were declared canceled, and they were conducted by the Marshal's officers to the Marshal's office, there to await further proceedings.

THE ACCUSED ADMITTED TO BAIL.

At 3 P. M. the accused and their counsel proceeded to the United States Circuit Court-room, where Judge BLATCHFORD was presiding.

Mr. BELL, Assistant District-Attorney, moved that the defendant, RYAN, be committed to answer the indictment found against him by the Grand Jury.

Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK opposed this motion, reciting the history of the case before Commissioner OSBORN, and claiming that, after the District-Attorney had promised that the case should go on this day when the defendant would have had an opportunity to answer the accusation, they had been confronted by this sudden indictment, cutting short all the proceedings before the Commissioner. He thought that under these circumstances it was exceedingly ungracious for the District-Attorney to ask that his client be committed without bail.

Judge BLATCHFORD said that it would be something altogether unprecedented to commit the accused without bail in this case. It might, however, be proper to increase the bail.

Mr. BELL said that if the motion to commit was denied he should then ask that the bail be fixed at a very large amount. It must be assumed that the Grand Jury had sufficient evidence upon which to make the presentment.

Judge BLATCHFORD said he thought it might be a proper course to increase the amount of bail. He must assume that the Grand Jury had acted on sufficient evidence. Something might depend on the *status* of this man. There were no facts before him by which to judge of the circumstances of the case.

Mr. BELL said the only extraneous circumstance was the fact that this man, after having been held to bail by Judge BLATCHFORD for a first offence, had been indicted for committing a second offence.

Judge BLATCHFORD asked how much bail the District-Attorney would suggest in RYAN's case.

Ex-Judge PIERREPONT said he too was altogether without information concerning this case. If he supposed that this man, who was called the Colonel of an expedition fitting out for Cuba, had been trifling with the former finding of the Grand Jury in his case, it would, of course, make a difference with him in making up his mind with regard to the amount of bail that should be asked.

Mr. SEDGWICK said he supposed the District-Attorney knew what the evidence before the Grand Jury was.

Ex-Judge PIERREPONT said that he was not acquainted with the evidence.

Mr. SEDGWICK said that the evidence was in the possession of the District-Attorney's office.

Judge BLATCHFORD asked the District-Attorney where the evidence taken before the Grand Jury was, and whether it was long.

Mr. BELL said it was in his possession in the Grand Jury books, and that it occupied many pages.

Judge BLATCHFORD said he would take it home with him this night and examine it.

Mr. SEDGWICK begged him to fix the amount of bail at once. His client was now under $7,500 bail. If that sum were fixed upon in the present case he would be under $15,000 bonds, and that would be a very large sum.

Mr. BELL said the defendant had forfeited his bail in the case where he was bound over to keep the peace. If the finding of the Grand Jury was correct, he had been engaged in breaking the Neutrality laws while he was under bonds not to break them.

Mr. SEDGWICK said this was the matter yet to be tried.

The Judge confirmed this view. He fixed the bail for RYAN at $7,500 to appear and answer the presentment of the Grand Jury, and held him in $2,500 more that he would not break the peace. In addition to this he is under $7,500 bonds on the former indictment. Each of the other defendants was held to bail in $5,000, with an additional assurance of $2,500 in each case that they would not break the peace. ALFARO, VON STERNBERG and ACKERMAN furnished the necessary bonds to United States Commissioner SHIELDS during the afternoon, and were set at liberty. The rest, at the hour for closing the Commissioner's office, had not been able to procure bail.

Rumored Escape of Colonel Ryan and Sailing of the Expedition to Cuba.

That a large number of officers and men sailed last night, or rather early this morning, is simply beyond a doubt. Any person crossing the Jersey City ferry between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock P. M. could not well have failed to observe a very remarkable gathering of persons on the Jersey City side. Groups took up their stations on the sidewalk, clustered round the hotel doors, or rested themselves on the stone steps, or against the iron rails. Capacious bottles, doubtless containing an invigorating beverage, frequently gleamed in the moonlight; carpet-bags and bundles were carried by many. They were evidently bent on going somewhere, and quickly; but they were reticent to strangers, and exceedingly suspicious of intruders. Several being asked what the crowd meant replied, with a shrug of the shoulders, "they did not know;" one answered they were going to colonize Nebraska; another that they were going to hunt for gold in Nevada, and so on. One man specially deplored the fact that none of his friends, not even his wife, knew anything of his whereabouts, and he did know whether he should ever see his family again. It was rumored among the "boys" that Colonel RYAN had got out of prison last evening and was far out on the ocean. There were certainly not less than one hundred men impatiently awaiting the hour of embarkation, and agitated with alternate hopes and fears. About 1 o'clock this morning, it is stated they got on board and under weigh down the bay.

Arrest of More Cuban Officers.

About 8 o'clock last evening, Deputy Marshals DAVIS and SCHNEIDER, the former being the reputed "Spanish spy," visited Police Headquarters and requested Inspector JAMESON to detail a posse of Police to liberate Deputy Marshal DOWNEY, whom they represented to be confined at the Cuban drill-room, corner of Houston and Mott streets. They stated that DOWNEY, who had charge of Colonel RYAN, had accompanied the latter to the drill-room, and was then betrayed into the hands of the recruits, who had bucked and gagged him. Inspector JAMIESON went to the place in person, but after a careful search, failed to find any person imprisoned there. During his inquiries and investigations, however, the two Deputy Marshals arrested Colonel CURRIER, formerly of General HOOKER's staff, and —— SCHNEIDER, as being two alleged officers of the Cuban expedition now fitting out here. The former was taken to the Ludlow-street Jail, but the latter was taken by the Marshal to some other place. It was reported at the recruiting rendezvous that Col. RYAN had succeeded in making his escape, and had embarked on board of a vessel in the Bay, carrying 120 volunteers with him. Their destination was said to be Cuba.

PURIFYING THE CROTON.

Perpetual Injunction Against the Proprietor of the Gas Works at Lake Mahopac—The Tributaries of the Croton River to be Guarded from Impurities.

A most important suit, one of deep interest to the citizens of New-York, was tried in the Putnam County Circuit Court at Carmel yesterday, before Hon. JOSEPH F. BARNARD, sitting in equity. The plaintiff in the case was Mr. LEWIS H. BALLARD, and the defendant Mr. LEWIS H. GREGORY, the proprietor of Gregory's Hotel, near Lake Mahopac.

The suit is brought in consequence of the defendant polluting the waters of a small stream which runs through his farm, by carrying on the manufacture of gas for supplying his hotel on the bank of the stream in question, which, after passing through the plaintiff's land, empties into a tributary of the Croton River. It was claimed in the pleadings that the plaintiff had suffered damage in consequence of the oily refuse from these gas works, and the night-soil from the privies of the hotel having rendered the water of the stream so impure that his horses and cattle refused to drink it; and also that ditches, necessary for draining the land in the vicinity of the stream, could not be dug, for the reason that plaintiff found it difficult to get men who were willing to work there, the complaint on their part being that the nuisance in question was injurious to health. The TIMES of Tuesday, in an article entitled "Befouling the Croton," gave an account of the extent of this nuisance, among others, that are under investigation by the Croton Board and the Metropolitan Board of Health. The defendant in the case having waived a jury trial, the matter came up for adjudication before the Justice.

The first witness was Mr. Mortimer Ballard, plaintiff's son, who testified that he had seen the water coming through the stream from Gregory's Hotel, at various points along its route where it flows through plaintiff's land; the stream empties into a tributary of the Croton River; can see the current of the stream very plainly; had examined the stream above Gregory's on the road to Croton Falls, and also on plaintiff's own land; found a filthy deposit in many places; it was apparently a mixture of night soil and of oily refuse from defendant's gas-house; at the distance of half a mile from the gas-house could see the filth and experience its nauseating odor; plaintiff's cattle refused to drink the water of this stream, even in the hottest weather. In consequence of the impurity of this water the plaintiff was compelled to drive his working cattle over to the lake, a distance of over half a mile, in order to let them drink. The poisonous sediment settling on the banks of the stream has affected plaintiff in the matter of getting workmen to work on the land (ditching;) witness found it exceedingly difficult to get them. In the Summer time when the gas factory of Gregory's Hotel is in operation, the oily matter and night soil from the hotel will accumulate against any obstruction placed in the stream, sometimes to the depth of an inch; the earth on the banks of the stream is impregnated with the oily matter; any disturbance of this earth sets this refuse floating on the surface of the stream; has seen the surface of the stream in many places covered with this substance.

Lewis H. Ballard, plaintiff, sworn: Testified that he had frequently examined the water of the stream in question at various points along its course, both on his own land and on the defendant's; the water is as foul as it possibly can be; the filth on its surface is of an oily appearance; there is also a collection of refuse of a brownish hue; the disagreeable odor of this refuse is very perceptible at any time; the odor is similar to that which comes from privies; had sometimes found that this refuse matter covered the stone walls on either side of the stream, after it had been swollen by rain. Witness also testified that his cattle refused to drink the water.

On cross-examination, witness testified that the oily refuse could be seen and stirred up from the earth above the point where the stream in question is in confluence with the tributary of the Croton River, into which it empties; this tributary runs out of Mud Lake; witness accounted for the finding of the oily matter above the confluence, from the fact that when the stream is swollen, this matter is forced backward into the tributary.

Lewis H. Gregory, defendant, sworn: Testified that the majority of the privies belonging to the establishment are in the hotel building; they connect with the sinks of the privies which are outside; the night soil from these runs into a cesspool built to receive it; the overflow from this runs into a larger cesspool, about thirty feet long by eight feet deep, and the overflow from this runs through a pipe which leads into the earth; is not aware that any of this night soil finds its way into the stream said to be polluted; manufactures from 600 to 700 cubic feet of gas per day for illuminating the hotel; this is only during the Summer season, when the hotel is in operation; all the refuse from the gas works ran into a blind ditch last year, and the year previous into witness' garden; witness used it for manuring purposes; don't think that more than two pailsful of this refuse ran from these works per day; it was now all caught in a large tank, and used for manuring purposes; used petroleum for manufacturing the gas for the hotel; recollected that when opening a ditch dug on his land, some time since, into which this oily refuse had run, an opening was made into the stream in question, and a small quantity of the refuse might have found its way into it in consequence.

Judge BARNARD said he should at once order that a perpetual injunction issue, enjoining the defendant to discontinue his gas works, privies, &c., from the stream forever. He would find as a fact that defendant had fouled the stream, but there was nothing to show that this had been done willfully.

In the particular case under consideration, a continuance of this action by the defendant would render him liable for contempt of Court. He would take up the damages in this case, taking into consideration the fact that the fouling of the steam was not willful.

TENNESSEE.

An Inside View of the Political Situation—Brownlow as Judged from a "Loyal" Standpoint—Johnson and Brownlow Under the Same Banner.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Monday, June 14, 1869.

The changes in the political situation in this State are more surprising to those who have closely watched the developments now consummated than to those who have been only casual observers or indifferent to what was passing. There are some facts developed by these changes which are instructive and interesting. In the pure sciences there are great truths always recognized and admitted age after age, but in the moral sciences great principles and truths need demonstration and proof, over and over again—to generation after generation. So in the history of great political revolutions we live over again or pass through experiences which our ancestors chronicled for our guidance, but which we heeded not. Proscriptive and partisan legislation and bitter political animosities have worked out, in this State, the disastrous and humiliating results which were predicted or might have been expected from the examples given us in history. The leaders of the dominant party in Tennessee have for years fortified themselves against the opposition engendered in their partisan course by their secret party societies, and the bitter, unyielding prejudices they carefully nourished. Opposition—no matter from what source it came, no matter how pure the character or eminent the ability of the opponent—was broken down by violent personal assaults or bitter detraction. Men who served gallantly in the Union armies, and whose integrity and fidelity to principle were above suspicion, were assailed as rebels and traitors the moment they dared remonstrate against the violence and extravagance of their party. By such means the party organization was kept intact, and party discipline rigorously enforced. Men quietly submitted and supported extreme measures, rather than submit to the violence and hatred of their former political associates, or run the risk of an alliance with men whose extravagance on the other extreme was not unlikely. For four years this party allegiance has been exacted. Chief among the men who were intolerant and uncompromising in these exactions was Governor BROWNLOW—the embodiment of partisan violence and intolerance. But he will not escape from the disorders and demoralization he has caused without being first subjected to the violence of the partisan prejudices he nurtured. He is now arrayed against the very men whom he has schooled and trained in the exciting violent controversies through which we have passed. They know and realize that the change on his part was to carry out the schemes and to secure the ascendancy of a corrupt political ring, and not because he has changed at heart, or has the peace and prosperity of the State nearest in view.

They turn against him, therefore, the shafts of partisan fury he framed, and he is to-day as bitterly cursed and assailed as any man in the State. He is to-day a victim to the party malice and fury he always encouraged and directed against his political opponents. He never granted tolerance or charity to any one differing with him, and he dare not ask either now. If he was sincere and honest in his change, he would not even merit them, for he never yielded either. These facts are necessary to be considered in judging of the situation in Tennessee. Neither Governor SENTER nor Senator BROWNLOW carry with them any considerable number of their partisans. Mark my distinction—their partisans. There are thousands of Republicans now supporting universal suffrage in this State who do it because they always have been liberal and tolerant. Governor SENTER has their support, but not because they have any confidence in his sincerity or good faith. SENTER and BROWNLOW are with these men now, but they did not carry them over. Their partisans always opposed universal suffrage, and they are now opposed to it. BROWNLOW's name, since his apostacy, carries less influence with it in East Tennessee than JOHNSON's. His former friends feel he has betrayed them, and they are bitter and violent in their denunciations. There are some counties in East Tennessee where it is doubtful whether he would be permitted to advocate the "great idea" which he now champions. I have heard in several counties bitter curses against him from men who have stood by him in his fiercest partisan contests. No one suspects him of sincerity or honesty in his new position. The Democrats accept him as an ally, because of their great desire for liberty and release from political bondage, but not because they think he has repented of his past course and is determined to do better. His own party look upon him as a deserter—as a leader who, having secured all his friends could give him, seeks new alliances in the coming dynasty. These may seem prejudiced statements; but they are not. They are true, and cannot be denied.

The discussion between SENTER and STOKES through East Tennessee has thus far attracted but little attention. The people are busy, but most of them feel there is little to be gained by attending. The truth is, the people have been so thoroughly betrayed and imposed upon that they have but little confidence in any of their leaders. Matters can hardly get worse than they are, and they have but little hope of improving them.

The Democrats are suspicious of SENTER, and already demand works and less words. They want the Registers removed and new ones appointed, who will give certificates to all who may apply, or to enough to secure his election. SENTER and his friends, however, are rather staggered at the effect of their somersault, and are debating what course to pursue. BROWNLOW is frightened already. The *Whig* bolsters up his failing courage, and declares he stands by universal suffrage; but the "unflinching old hero" himself privately says to his friends that he is not in favor of enfranchising the worst rebels, but only wants the plan proposed. It will take several years, he says, to bring it about, and by that time they would have it anyhow.

"Politics makes strange bed-fellows" is certainly true now and here. To see JOHNSON and BROWNLOW at last fighting under the same banner, is suggestive. To see the *Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator* the pioneer paper in the great reform now proposed, is gratifying. All these things would be gratifying in truth, if one could feel there was any honesty or sincerity in them. But when it is apparent that the whole thing is a brazen-faced bargain and sale by a few desperate political tricksters, it is a fit subject for ridicule and denunciation.

"When thieves fall out honest men get their dues," is likely to prove true in Tennessee. While I cannot hold up SENTER, BROWNLOW & Co. as men deserving any credit for the reform they now urge and propose, I think I can promise that good will result from their schemes and plots, and the State be restored to a true peace and a real prosperity, by restoring to every man within its borders those inalienable rights and privileges without which he is not and cannot be an American citizen. OMEGA.

The Mayor and the Estimates of the Fire Commissioners.

The Mayor's Chief Clerk, Mr. CHAS. O. JOLINE, has forwarded a communication to the Board of Fire Commissioners, giving His Honor's reasons for declining to attend a meeting of the Board of Estimate for that body.

The communication says: "The Board of Fire Commissioners is a legislatively appointed commission, and it solely expends its moneys, it solely audits its own bills, and the law of its existence provides money without the necessity of applying for 'legislative log-rolling' or 'legislative legerdemain.' It is clear, therefore, that the Commissioners ought, in fairness, to take, as the Comptroller and Mayor ought in consistency to concede, the right to solely determine what the Board wants to spend. It is true that the law makes the Comptroller and the Mayor members of the Board of Estimate. Their attendance, however, is not necessary to make a quorum. They might be, after so much opposed to what the Commissioners wish; nevertheless, the latter would have the power to overrule them. Therefore, the Board can lose nothing by their absence. The declination is neither disrespectful nor unconstitutional. It was certainly very kind of the Legislature to give the local authorities the onus of sharing in the responsibility of raising money which they were neither to audit nor to spend after it was raised, and then to deny them any voice in the discipline or government of the Fire Board or in its doings."

Mr. JOLINE concludes his letter by entering at some length into the questions of State Commissions, "whose action," he thinks, "is defective, not so much by reason that they are independent of the City authorities, as that each is independent of the other."

The Comptroller, it is understood, takes the same view of the question as the Mayor.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF THE RING

The Daniels who are Coming to Judgment—Candidates for Judges at the Fall Election—What Kind of a Dish the Ring are Going to Set Before us.

That select coterie of Democratic politicians and office-holders, known as the "Ring," whose self-sacrificing devotion to the public weal long since constrained them to take upon themselves, unasked, the task of administering the affairs of this Metropolis, and of designating the men whom the people may have the privilege of electing to places of trust and power under our City and County Government, are beginning to busy themselves about the aspects and prospects of the Fall campaign, and to discuss the respective claims of the multitude of candidates for the various offices, who aspire to gain the favor of the "Ring" and thereby secure the nomination of Tammany Hall. They are assisted in this arduous and patriotic duty by another class less select but more numerous, composed of the ward and pot-house politicians—the roughs, strikers and repeaters—who execute the decrees of the "Ring" at the polls on election day, and who may now be seen lounging about the City Hall, sitting on the chains in the Park, or blocking up the avenues to the Court of Sessions. While the first class, the oligarchs of the "Ring," congregate daily at the private lunch-parlor of the Astor to discuss the situation and prepare the "slate" in a quiet, aristocratic way, over a glass of toddy and a ham sandwich—price $1—the other class of our rulers who represent the Democratic element, distribute themselves among the less pretentious groggeries of Centre-street and Tryon-row, where they carry on the discussion in a more rambling, boisterous manner over a similar bill of fare—price 10 cents. Both classes, however, are equally useful, and equally potent in their respective spheres, and both have the same patriotic end in view—the judicious distribution of the spoils of office among themselves and their friends. As to the great body of our citizens, the voters and taxpayers who supply the grease for the wheels of Government, and furnish the spoils on which the political highwaymen and their train of lazaroni fatten, their duty is plain and simple; they have only to keep quiet and await the action of their masters, accept the ticket that is set before them on election day, vote it "straight," and go home about their business. This is what they are accustomed to do, and is the only thing they can do. They could not help themselves if they would, and it does not appear that they would help themselves if they could.

"What do we care," said a high priest of the "Ring" the other day, "what do we care whether the people like our nominations or not? What difference does it make to us what the newspapers—the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Herald* say about it? Why, in the first place, there is at least one-third of the voters of this city, who never read a paper printed in the English language. Then there is half of another third who never read any paper—in fact can't read at all. Here, then, is one-half of the voters who are beyond the reach of the leading newspapers, and as to the other half, there is always a sufficient number who will vote the straight party candidates, whoever they may be, to carry any ticket we may put in the field. The only danger we have is from a split in our own ranks, owing to the difficulty of satisfying all our friends in the distribution of offices. But there is not much fear of that now; the Tammany organization is so complete and thorough that a bolt is dangerous; we can crush the future prospects of any man who attempts it."

Thus it would seem to be useless for the people or the Press, or even for disaffected members of the dominant party, to attempt to upset the present order of things. The supremacy of the Tammany Ring is established and those who don't like it can "jump it," as the saying is. Still the public has the privilege, accorded under all forms of oligarchy, to grumble at their rulers, (in a quiet way,) and the Press can still record the decrees of the "Ring" if it cannot influence its counsels. It is only in pursuance of this inalienable right that our reporter has taken the trouble to ascertain, as far as practicable, what is to be the Tammany programme for the Fall elections, in order that the English-reading public may get some inkling, in advance, of the kind of dish that is to be set before them in November, and which they are expected to swallow without wincing, while they shout, "Long live the Ring!"

THE JUDICIARY.

The most interesting feature of the Fall election in this City is the excellent opportunity it will afford for illustrating our beautiful system of an elective judiciary. There is an unusually large number of positions to be filled on the Bench of our State and City Courts, and in view of the somewhat startling developments of the past year with regard to the manner in which justice is administered in this Metropolis, and the peculiar notoriety which some of our Judges have succeeded in achieving for themselves, there is considerable anxiety felt in the public mind both here and elsewhere as to what kind of men will be put forward by the Ring to fill these important positions. The following is a list of the vacancies on the Bench to be filled at the November election:

Supreme Court—One Justice to be elected for six years in place of Judge CLERKE, whose time expires.

Superior Court—Two Justices to be elected for six years in place of Judges MCCUNN and FREEDMAN, whose terms expire, and one Justice for two years in place of Judge FITHIAN, who was appointed in place of Judge ROBERTSON, deceased.

Common Pleas Court—One Judge to be elected for six years in place of Judge BARRETT, whose term expires.

Marine Court—One Judge for six years in place of Judge GROSS, whose term expires.

Court of Sessions—A Recorder for six years, in place of Recorder HACKETT, whose term expires. (By an act of the Legislature passed last Winter, the Recorder's and City Judge's term of office is hereafter to be six years instead of three.)

Surrogate's Court—A Surrogate for six years, in place of GIDEON J. TUCKER, whose term expires. (The term of this office was also extended to six years by the same act.)

Civil Justices' Courts—Nine Civil Justices, to fill the places of Justices QUINN, of the First District; DEVLIN, of the Second; SMITH, of the Third; GALE, of the Fourth; LOEW, of the Fifth; LANE, of the Sixth; STEMLER, of the Seventh; BULL, of the Eighth; and a new district called the Ninth, created by act of the Legislature.

Police Justices Courts—Nine Police Justices, to fill the places of Justices DOWLING, HOGAN, DODGE, LEDWITH, MANSFIELD, SHANDLEY, KELLEY, and CONNOLLY, and a new district to be called the Ninth.

Thus it will be seen there are twenty-six Judges to be elected next Fall to fill positions in all the Courts of the City from the highest to the lowest. The Tammany candidates are to receive their nominations from the same secret, scheming, irresponsible political conclave that selects our Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, and parcels out to their faithful followers every place and position, large and small, from the Chief Magistracy of the City down to the janitor of the new Court-house and the women who scrub the floors of the public offices. They must all be party men, of course, for since the time when the elective judiciary first went into operation and the Democratic Party refused the offer of the Whigs to go into joint convention and nominate Judges irrespective of party, the judiciary has been subject to the same political influences that control all other nominations. The result has been that there are to-day only two judicial positions in the City occupied by Republicans, one being that of Judge FITHIAN, who was appointed by Governor FENTON to fill a vacancy in the Superior Court until the next election, and the other that of Police Justice KELLY. The forthcoming Judges must, therefore, be not only party men, but Tammany men, and Tammany and the Ring will alone be responsible for them.

THE SUPREME COURT.

With regard to the Judge of the Supreme Court it has already been decided by the Ring that Judge CLERKE shall not get the nomination. He has proved himself too honest and upright as a Judge, too lukewarm as a politician, and too refractory as an instrument in the hands of the Ring. If there had been nothing else against him, the fact that he has been earnestly requested in a public card signed by the leading members of the Bar and by a host of our most worthy citizens to be a candidate for reëlection, was sufficient to destroy his chances with the Tammany Ring, and he was at once thrown overboard. There are numerous candidates for his place—some even among our civil justices are said to aspire to the position—but the coming man has not yet been fully decided upon. Recorder HACKETT has been named in several quarters and strenuously urged in others, but he says he had rather be Recorder of this City than Governor of the State, and as the term of office has now been extended to six years he prefers to remain where he is, and if his wishes are consulted, he will be renominated to his present position. Judge GARVIN, who left the Superior Court Bench to take OAKEY HALL's place as District-Attorney for the county has also been named, but he prefers to remain where he is, and where he can have deputies to do his work, rather than go to the Supreme Court Bench where he would have to do the work himself. Besides, PETER B. SWEENY is his friend, and as PETER reserves the right to have the first selection among the offices, and, at the present juncture of affairs, deems the office of prosecuting attorney the most important for protecting the friends and punishing the enemies of the Democratic Party, he has chosen this, and will doubtless see to it that his friends' wishes are respected. Ex-Judge LEONARD and JAS. H. COLEMAN, the friend and referee of Judge BARNARD, are also spoken of for Judge CLERKE's place, but as before stated, the nominee has not yet been definitely agreed upon, and probably will not be until the return of PETER the Great from a visit to his ancestral dominions in Europe.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

For the Superior Court it has been decided that Judge MCCUNN shall be renominated at all events. He is on good terms with Tammany and with everybody else, and his name was placed unchallenged at the head of the slate. Notwithstanding his party affiliations and his free and easy ways off the Bench, he has won a good reputation for impartiality as a Judge, and is popular alike with lawyers and clients. He writes good opinions and boasts that (whether from good law or good luck) his decisions have been less frequently reversed than those of any other Judge on the Superior Court Bench. For the other two positions in this Court, now occupied by Judges FREEDMAN and FITHIAN, there are candidates without number. Among them are WM. E. CURTIS, formerly President of the Board of Education; Judge LEDWITH, present Police Justice; GEO. SHAY, Civil Justice QUINN, of the First District; JAS. H. COLEMAN and Judge LEONARD. Mr. CURTIS is probably the best man named for the place, but this is a pretty good reason why he will not get it. Judge FREEDMAN is also a candidate for reëlection, and will be strongly pushed by a portion of the German element; but since he has been on the Bench he has not displayed that aptness and promptitude for judicial functions which the profession demands, or which is likely to reflect great credit on the Teutonic element of the Democracy.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The Court of Common Pleas is a goal toward which a large array of legal ambition is aspiring, and the candidates for Judge BARRETT's place are legion. This Court has long been known as the "Irish Court," and it is the highest compliment to the nationality of those who have generally occupied its Bench that it has now come to be regarded by the Bar and by the public who know anything about the judiciary of this City, as the ablest Court in New-York, and one of the few whose Judges, one and all, are above suspicion as regards their personal and judicial integrity. It is to be regretted that Judge BARRETT, the youngest member of the Court, who has so rapidly won upon the respect and esteem of the profession during the short year he has been upon the Bench as to be ranked a fit associate and peer of DALY and BRADY, should deem it necessary for his private interests to decline a renomination and retire from the Bench. This step, however, he has peremptorily decided upon, and it is too much to expect that the "Ring" will let slip the opportunity to bring the old Common Pleas under subjection, as they have all the other Courts. Chief among the candidates who are named for Judge BARRETT's place are WM. M. TWEED, JR., son of Supervisor-Senator-Deputy-Street-Commissioner TWEED, the great wire-puller of Tammany, and First Lieutenant of the "Ring;" FREDERICK E. LOEW, Civil Justice of the Fourth District; FREDERICK SMYTHE, law partner of JOHN MCKEON; JOHN FOWLER and several others. It is said that TWEED, JR., declares he does not want the position, but prefers the post of General Receiver and Referee under Judge BARNARD, which pays at least a thousand per cent. better. Then, on the other hand, it is said he aspires to the Recordership, and in case HACKETT could be induced to go on to the Supreme Court Bench, would like to dispense criminal justice to the Tammany strikers who might come before him. It appears to be settled that he is to have some judicial position—the title of "Judge" being considered just now a necessary appendage to the TWEED family. Other candidates will doubtless spring up as the canvass progresses, and the Court of Common Pleas may yet be honored with another Cardoso, who will condescend to make it the stepping-stone to the more congenial atmosphere of the Supreme Court.

MARINE COURT.

For the Marine Court it is thought that Judge GROSS will succeed in getting a renomination, although there are a large number of competitors for the place.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The "Ring" has resolved to have a change in the Surrogate's Court, and our friend GIDEON J. TUCKER has been peremptorily ordered to retire. He is to be succeeded by ROBERT HUTCHINGS, present Assistant District-Attorney. This has been positively decided upon, very much to the chagrin of the present incumbent of the Surrogate's Office, who at one time threatens to run as an independent candidate and smash the Ring, and at another meditates revenging himself by returning to his old vocation of journalism and starting a new Democratic paper at the State capital, in which he can expose the corruptions of the cliques who have thrown him overboard. All his friends, including those who have had business at the Surrogate's Office, say that is the best thing he can do.

With regard to the candidates for the other judicial positions above named, they are innumerable, and of every degree of calibre and character. Indeed, there is hardly a clerk in any of the departments of the City Government who does not aspire to be either a civil or criminal justice, and who is not pulling all the wires within his reach to secure a nomination for one or the other. To enumerate their names even would require more space than we can command at present, and a discussion of their claims and fitness for office must be deferred to another time.

Meeting of the Society of Commercial Travelers—Effort to Obtain a Repeal of the License Laws.

A meeting of the Society of Commercial Travelers was held at the Astor House at 3 P. M. yesterday. Mr. FREDERICK STEVENS, President of the Society, occupied the chair, and Mr. WM. G. SMYTHE officiated as Secretary. Reports were presented showing that $4,200 have been received as contributions to the funds of the Society since its last meeting.

The Chairman said that in the case of Mr. WARD, arrested in Baltimore for selling goods without a license, Mr. WARD had been fined $400 and costs. That gentleman had deposited $400 in the hands of a friend to await the final decision of the case, but so soon as the Magistrate's decision had been rendered the officers of the Court seized on Mr. WARD's deposit. The Society had, therefore, undertaken to replace the money. The case had been carried to the Court of Errors, and if the decision was adverse to Mr. WARD it would be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. A final decision might be expected in the Fall.

Mr. J. C. MOORE, a member of the Merchants' and Commercial Travelers' Association of Chicago, reported that the Association is in a flourishing condition; also, that sixty-four towns and villages in the Northwest, including Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati have repealed their License laws. Omaha and St. Paul still refuse to repeal the laws, but the Association is working on them through the Press, and hope soon to number them among the cities where trade and commerce are unrestricted. To the Press was due entirely the success the Association had already achieved. Mr. MOORE then referred to the freedom of trade in Europe, and advocated immediate and united action here in obtaining a repeal of all laws tending to restrict the operations of business men.

Mr. STEVENS, the Chairman, said the absurdity of these License laws was well illustrated by the fact that no commercial travelers now visit Providence, R. I. They have all been driven away, and merchants there have to come to New-York to learn the prices of goods.

On motion, a committee was appointed to wait on the Corporation Counsel to ascertain whether the laws forbidding commercial travelers to sell goods in other States are constitutional. Messrs. BURKE, LEVY and HURD were appointed as such committee.

On motion of Mr. FOGARTY a committee of three on permanent organization was appointed, and the following gentlemen were made members of the Committee: Messrs. FOGARTY, BURKE and HURD.

Mr. LEVY spoke of the importance of obtaining the coöperation of merchants. He thought it was as much to the interest of merchants as of commercial travelers to obtain a repeal of the License laws.

The meeting then adjourned subject to call.

The Children's Aid Society.

During the month of May the Children's Aid Society procured homes and employment for 354 persons, 274 of whom were boys, 60 girls, 10 men and 8 women. At the nineteen industrial schools the average attendance was 3,063. The following is the report of the lodging-houses for the same time:

	Lodgings.	Meals.	Average Attendance.	Provided with places or restored to friends
Newsboys' Lodging-house	4,071	3,295	156	84
Girls' Lodging-house	1,023	2,071	36	21
Phelps' Lodging-house	1,050	980	35	7
Eleventh Ward Lodging-house	1,323	1,474	44	5
Totals	8,137	8,150	300	107

Velocipede Matters.

At the grand race for the championship and $1,000, Friday, June 25, between FRANK SWIFT and JAS. BOYLE, there is to be a grand sweepstakes race. Among the entries are the following names: Wm. Pickering, Lyman, Burroughs, Stearns, Price, Otis and Darling. Also, several other races. The following prominent experts are expected to be present: Fred Hanlon, Professor Abner S. Brady, Walter Brown, Wm. R. Harding, Messinger, and many others. Also, the members of the American Velocipede Club, the American Bicycle Club, the Ivanhoe and Brooklyn Velocipede Clubs. Pools will be sold at the New-York Velocipede Academy, Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-street, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

The New Up-Town Market.

The new market erected in Forty-second-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, will be opened to the public on Saturday next. One feature connected with the establishment of this market is quite novel, and as such is worthy of mention. The occupants of the stalls will collectively employ agents to travel on board the morning trains of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, take orders from gentlemen residing in the suburban villages, and then send the articles ordered home by the first return train, without giving the purchasers any further trouble in the matter. The fixtures of the new market are of black walnut and ash in alternate strips, and present a very handsome appearance.

POLICE TRIALS.

Human Nature vs. Police Discipline—A Glass of Lager, and What Came of It.

Seventeen complaints against patrolmen were investigated by Commissioner MANIERRE yesterday. Among interested spectators of the trials were Senators CHAPMAN and KENNEDY.

THREATENED TO SHOOT, AND THOUGHT BETTER OF IT.

Mrs. MARY A. DUNHAM, a lady considerably advanced in life, charged Patrolman WILLIAM REED, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, with improper conduct. She testified that at about 6:30 o'clock on the evening of the 18th instant the officer came toward her premises, corner of Devoe-street and Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn; she forbade his entering. At the same time witness shut the door, and bolted it. The officer swore he would burst in the door, which he did with such violence as to throw the staple nearly across the room. He was in his shirt sleeves, and swore he would blow her son SAMUEL's brains out, and applied to him a vile epithet. No one but the officer and herself were in the room at the time. She did not see any pistol in the possession of the officer.

Officer REED being sworn on his own behalf, deposed that he hired premises of complainant, the dwelling which his family occupied being on the street, and Mrs. DUNHAM living in the house on the rear of the same lot. The two families had occupied these premises for more than a year, and until quite recently their relations had been very neighborly and pleasant. The officer found that his daughter, 17 years of age, had been seduced by Mrs. DUNHAM's son SAMUEL. The officer had extorted from SAMUEL, under the threat that otherwise he would shoot him, the promise that he would do "what was right" by the girl, *i. e.*, marry her, but he begged for a few days' time to make preparation. The promise was given on the 21st of May. Instead of keeping it, SAMUEL concealed himself in New-York. On the evening when he is charged with improper conduct, the father, on coming home to his tea, was told that SAMUEL had returned, and was then in Mrs. DUNHAM's apartments. "I was so excited," continued defendant, "that I must say I was not sane—I was completely wild. I went out of my back basement. Mrs. DUNHAM stood at her door, which was open. I said, where is your son? She said don't you come in here. I said I will, and stepped into the house. I applied no epithet to her. I said where is that confounded renegade loafer and thief? She said he was no thief. I said he is a thief, for he has robbed me of all that is near and dear to me. I did not break in the door. It was not shut at the time.

Q.—Did you make a threat that you would shoot her son? A.—My intention was if I had come across him to have done it. I said I would. My wife came and pulled me back, and I altered my mind afterward.

As the officer is not believed to have used any actual violence, and applied no ill-language except toward one against whom his feelings were naturally raised to a pitch of frenzy, it is probable that the complaint will be dismissed. This was the recommendation marked on the papers by Mr. MANIERRE.

CORRIGAN'S CASE.

Patrolman ROBERT CORRIGAN, of the Second Precinct, was charged with conducting himself in a disorderly manner one night, about 12 o'clock, at the Atlantic Garden, Bowery. Councilman STACOM and the manager of the garden testified to this effect, and Captain JOURDAN and Sergeant KENNEDY deposed that a few minutes subsequently CORRIGAN appeared at the Sixth Precinct Station-house under the influence of liquor, and conducted himself in an unofficerlike manner. Defendant said that he drank but one glass of lager. Case referred to the Board.

University Grammar School.

The University Grammar School of this City held its annual exhibition yesterday in the chapel of the building. Chancellor FERRIS, capped and gowned, was in the chair, and on the platform were DR. DAVID BEUDAN and MR. THEODORE COLEMAN, Superintendents of the school, together with Professor MORGAN L. BLOOD, teacher of elocution, who had prepared the pupils in the exercises of the occasion. Noticeable among these were recitations of "The Revelers," by A. BRAILLY; "Richard Cœur de Lion at the Bier of his Father," by H. C. BENNER; "The Old Clock on the Stairs," by E. KIRTLAND; "The Mantle of St. John of Malta," by R. G. REMSEN; SCHILLER's "Diver" and "Battle," severally, by A. R. THOMPSON and CHARLES C. BULL; and BYRON's "Oscar of Alva," by C. B. ROGERS. A. R. THOMPSON and C. C. BULL were also much applauded in the trial scene from the "Merchant of Venice," the former personating *Shylock* and the latter *Portia*. "Der Handschuh," (The Glove,) by SCHILLER, was recited by G. JACOBY, and "Le Chêne et le Sycamore," (The Oak and the Sycamore,) was well given by WM. L. CHAMBERLIN. The French dialogue from SCRIBE, "Mon Etoile," was also spoken by J. L. BROWN, JR. and F. HUESMANN. A comic scene from the "Midsummer Night's Dream" was likewise presented, together with several other pieces. Grafulla's Band interspersed the proceedings with lively airs. The prizes awarded by the Chancellor at the close were as follows: FRABUL BARKSDALE, for proficiency and exemplary conduct; JAMES A. RENWICK, for drawing; THOMAS M. BELKNAP, FRANCIS HUESMANN, Z. BROKAW and J. E. BULL, for penmanship; FRANCIS HUESMANN and E. SCOTT, for French; FRANCIS HUESMANN and FRANK CROWELL, for arithmetic, algebra and geometry; HARRY B. HOLLINS, for arithmetic; CHARLES C. BULL, for Greek; J. N. LUMES, for Latin, and E. SCOTT, for both Latin and Greek. The prize of declamation was awarded to EDWARD M. KIRTLAND by a committee at the close of the exercises, who also honorably mentioned C. C. BULL and C. B. ROGERS for their ability in recitation. A number of pupils were honorably mentioned in all the departments. A large company attended, principally ladies, and much pleasure was experienced from the entertainment. The school will be reopened Monday, 13th September.

Board of Excise.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon. Commissioner HENRY SMITH, the newly-elected President, occupied the chair. The minutes of a private session, held on Monday last, were read, by which it appeared that at that time the sum of $1,000 was appropriated to Commissioner BOSWORTH for extra services rendered as President of the Board.

Mr. BOSWORTH arose, after the minutes had been read, and offered a very lengthy written opinion which maintained the illegality of this action of the Board. The law, he said, authorized the Board of Health to pay its officers for extra work, but the Board of Excise had no authority to do so with its officers. He, therefore, moved to reconsider the motion by which the appropriation was passed. The subject was tabled, to be considered in secret session.

Three complaints against liquor dealers for violation of the law were disposed of, as follows: NICHOLAS KIRCHOFFER, No. 7 Jackson-street, license revoked; JACOB HAENSSER, No. 31 Chrystie-street, adjourned; MICHAEL FEELY, No. 29 State-street, Brooklyn, revoked.

On recommendation of the Committee on Applications, 625 new licenses were granted—488 for this City, 130 for Brooklyn, and 37 for Staten Island.

The Board then adjourned for one week.

Collision in the Bay.

On the passage of the *Nevesink* from Port Monmouth, yesterday at midday, during the dense fog in the Bay, a large steamer, the *Albemarle*, struck her on the starboard bow, fortunately, however, doing her no serious injury. At the time of the accident a number of passengers, both ladies and gentlemen, were on board. Had it not been for the providential discovery of the approaching vessel, and the prompt action of the crews on board of both, a terrible collision, fraught with the direst results, might have taken place.

Daring Larceny of Money.

An unknown man entered the furniture store of FREES & EPPEL, at No. 916 Broadway, when he engrossed the attention of the salesman, while his confederate, JOSEPH REEVES, walked to the rear of the store and succeeded in stealing $1,336 90 in money and checks from a desk drawer in the office. Fortunately for the owners the salesman suspected him as he was about to leave the store, when he caused JOSEPH's arrest by Officer PELLEY, of the Broadway squad, who found all the plunder on his person. The prisoner was locked up at Police Headquarters for examination. The "coverer" escaped in the confusion.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Mullen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4910	Marley vs. Pell.	1110	Welsh vs. Spaulding et al.
898	Tag vs. Strauss et al.	80	Geipecke et al. vs. Quintell.
564	Baltimore and Cuba Mining and Smelting Company vs. Holmes et al.	406	Howe vs. Warren.
1030	Seely vs. Steele et al.	452	Stevens vs. Boston, N. Y. and N. S. R. Company.
2287	Gilbert vs. Burrs Copper Co. of Tennessee.	730	Brench vs. Barnes, Jr.
2601	Schurmann et al. vs. Ritter.	666	Bliven et al. vs. Mallory.
1165	Davis vs. Faller.	1216	Williams vs. Ely.
240	Wood vs. Lafarge.	632	Walker et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1770	Greener vs. Orth et al.	902	Gallup et al. vs. Lederer.
2227	De Castro vs. Knox.		
1488	Starr vs. Faller.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
68	Rosenthal vs. Wade.	130	Pitts vs. Pitts.
76	Griscom vs. Wright.	134	Boyce et al. vs. Boyce et al.
88	Ronan et al. vs. Sheldon et al.	140	Hall vs. Nolan.
117	Stokes, Jr., vs. Stokes.	144	Robinson vs. Robinson.
127	Von Kellar vs. Stuneberg et al.		

Call No. 145—Wood vs. Mathews.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Fithian, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
992	Diamond vs. O'Brien.	596	Bank of N. Haven vs. Dart et al.
993	Dowling vs. Hurd.	1792	Conn, Executrix, vs. Coleman.
1031	Baird vs. Third-av. Savings Bank.	769	Roediger vs. McIntyre.
1137	Adolph vs. Walker.	943	Kellogg vs. McNicol et al.
1035	Benner vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	1067	Robinson vs. Frey.
1066	Johnson vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.	1089	Truslow et al. vs. Grovesteen.
1015	Schaefer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	1817	Novelty Iron Works vs. The New-York Laundry M'f'g Co.
1082	Brown, Adm'r, &c., vs. Central Park, N. and E. R. R. Co.		
1095	Melling vs. Butts.		

Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1032	Grimes vs. Miller.	1062	Ward vs. Nash et al.
800	Geller vs. Theiss.	1064	Bischoff vs. Willman, Ex'x, &c.
1048	Dunham vs. Billings.		
1023	Shottmatter vs. Shottmatter.	1068	Heisolberg vs. Kaiser.
		1070	Jones vs. Street.
1056	Hebert vs. Schiebel.	1072	Golden vs. Burke.
1004	Newman, Adm'r, &c., vs. Hall et al.	1074	McNeil vs. Britton et al.
1058	Kearney vs. Gamble.	1076	Hollister vs. Bation.
1060	Carter vs. Jones.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Gross and Curtis, J. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

For June 24 and 25.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Warden vs. Hoyt et al.	14	Rother vs. Hintz.
2	Coleman vs. Ramsey.	15	Noyes vs. Irwin.
3	Waldron vs. Richings.	16	Rooney vs. McGay.
4	Maclay vs. Comstock.	17	Lewis vs. Connolly.
5	Robert vs. How.	18	Menede vs. Leonard.
6	Brehn vs. Laquesn.	19	Lemon vs. Littell.
7	Hoold vs. Greene.	20	Chandler vs. Folsom.
8	French vs. Grand.	21	Gibbs vs. Mallery.
9	Fox vs. Bruden.	22	Frank vs. Loughran.
10	Woods vs. Dilger.	23	Jones vs. Lonran.
11	Killen vs. Desmond.	24	Myers vs. Steinmetz.
12	Diemel vs. Hyams.	25	Myers vs. Sands.
13	Talmage vs. Eldredge.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hon G. S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

James McCaffrey, and Edward Calahan, larceny from the person.	Wm. McMahon, grand larceny.
John S. Clarke, grand larceny.	Henry Webb, grand larceny.
	Charles W. Fairchild, and Geo. Moore, larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 23.

By Judge Ingraham.

Borland vs. Thomson et al.; if plaintiff abandons the claim, for money paid for insurance, the motion is granted, otherwise it is denied, costs to abide the event.

Mettler et al. vs. Sheldon et al.; motion granted.

Hughes et al. vs. Sheldon et al.; motion granted.

Lee et al. vs. Birdsall; default opened and the defence to be put in and to proceed on two days' notice.

Corridon et al. vs. Miller; motion denied.

Baker vs. Horton; motion granted, costs to abide the event.

Daly vs. Woolsey; motion denied.

Emberson vs. Dean; motion granted on defendant stipulating; costs to abide the event.

Waterbury Buckle Company vs. Hitchcock; motion granted on terms.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 23.

By Judge McCunn.

Schwanneeka vs. Schwanneeka; report confirmed.

Wall vs. Lindsley; motion granted and cause referred.

Bouvier vs. McKay; order denying motion.

Heldis vs. Stern; order granted.

Hemmer vs. Hemmer; report confirmed and divorce granted.

Samson vs. Samson; motion granted.

Emanuel vs. Simmons; complaint dismissed.

Batchelor vs. Chase; order granted.

Ball vs. Leland; order for judgment.

Hobart vs. Schiebel; order granted.

The Central National Bank of the City of New-York vs. Frank Carpenter; order for reference granted.

By Judge Jones.

Marsh vs. Marsh; issues and order for their trial settled; the counsel are requested to agree on the term at which they will try the case; the plaintiff's counsel will engross the issues and order as settled, and send the engrossed copy with the proposed issues and order as settled for my hat; papers with Clerk at Special Term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 22.

By Judge Brady.

Mary Viehring vs. August Viehring; divorce granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE OBSTRUCTION OF THE MAILS—CONSTRUCTION OF THE ACT PROHIBITING IT—ITS APPLICATION TO THE ARREST OF CARRIERS UNDER INDICTMENT FOR FELONY—POWER OF CONGRESS TO ENACT SUCH A LAW.

The United States, plaintiff, vs. John W. Kirby et al.—On a certificate of division in opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky, Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court.

The indictment in this case is founded upon the ninth section of the act of Congress of March 3, 1825, "to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department," which provides "that, if any person shall knowingly and willfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or of any driver or carrier, or of any horse or carriage carrying the same, he shall, upon conviction, for every such offence pay a fine not exceeding $100; and if any ferryman shall, by willful negligence, or refusal to transport the mail across the ferry, delay the same, he shall forfeit and pay, for every ten minutes that the same shall be so delayed, a sum not exceeding $10." (4 St. 104.)

The indictment contains four counts, and charges the defendants with knowingly and willfully obstructing the passage of the mail of the United States in the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of February, 1868, contrary to the act of Congress; and with knowingly and willfully obstructing and retarding at the same time in that district, the passage of one C. W. Farris, a carrier of the mail, while engaged in the performance of his duty; and with knowingly and willfully retarding at the same time in that district, the passage of the steamboat *General Buell*, which was then carrying the mail of the United States from the City of Louisville, in Kentucky, to the City of Cincinnati, in Ohio.

To this indictment the defendants, among other things, pleaded specially to the effect that at the September term, 1867, of the Circuit Court of Gallatin County, in the State of Kentucky, which was a Court of competent jurisdiction, two indictments were found by the Grand Jury of the county against the said C. W. Farris for murder; that by order of the Court bench warrants were issued upon these indictments, and placed in the hands of J. W. Kirby, one of the defendants, who was then Sheriff of the county, commanding him to arrest the said Farris and bring him before the Court to answer the indictments; that in obedience to these warrants he arrested Farris, and was accompanied by the other defendants as a posse, who were lawfully summoned to assist him in effecting the arrest; that they entered the steamboat *Buell* to make the arrest, and only used such force as was necessary to accomplish this end; and that they acted without any intent or purpose to obstruct or retard the mail or the passage of the steamer. To this plea the District-Attorney of the United States demurred, and upon the arguments of the demurrer two questions arose:

First—Whether the arrest of the mail carrier upon the bench warrants from the Circuit Court of Kentucky was, under the circumstances, an obstruction of the mail within the meaning of the act of Congress?

Second—Whether the arrest was obstructing or retarding the passage of a carrier of the mail, within the meaning of that act?

Upon these questions the Judges were opposed in opinion, and the questions are sent to this Court upon a certificate of division.

There can be but one answer, in our judgment, to these questions. The statute of Congress by its terms applies only to persons who "knowingly and willfully" obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or of its carrier; that is, to those who know that the acts performed will have that effect, and perform them with the intention that such shall be their operation. The rule is different when the process is issued upon a charge of felony. No officer or employe of the United States is placed by his position, or the services he is called to perform, above responsibility to the legal tribunal of the country, and to the ordinary processes for his arrest and detention, when accused of felony in the form prescribed by the Constitution and laws. The public inconvenience which may occasionally follow from the temporary delay in the transmission of the mail caused by the arrest of its carriers upon such charges, is far less than that which would arise from extending to them the immunity for which the counsel of the Government contends. Indeed, it may be doubted whether it is competent for Congress to exempt the employes of the United States from arrest on criminal process from the State Courts where the crimes charged against them are not merely *mala prohibita*, but are *mala in se*. But whether legislation of that character be constitutional or not, no intention to extend such exemption should be attributed to Congress unless clearly manifested by its language. All laws should receive a sensible construction. General terms should be so limited in their application as not to lead to injustice, oppression or an absurd consequence. It will always, therefore, be presumed that the Legislature intended exceptions to its language, which would avoid results of this character. The reason of the law in such cases should prevail over its letter.

The questions certified to us must be answered in the negative, and it is so ordered.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

LIEN ON VESSEL—MORTGAGE—PRIORITY.

Seth Crosby and others vs. the Ship Gossamer, her Tackle, &c.—BLATCHFORD, J.—The libel in this case was filed on the 24th of September, 1868, by the firm of Crosby, Crocker & Co., to recover the sum of $2,136 64, with interest, for supplies, repairs and advances alleged to have been furnished and made to and for said vessel by the libelants, at New-York, on the credit of the vessel, during the years 1865 and 1866. The principal defence set up is, that the claim of the libelants, if any, was secured to them by a mortgage given to them on the vessel by her owner, on the 27th of July, 1864; that the claimants, D. H. Wagner & Co., on the 31st of March, 1865, advanced to such owner $25,000, on the security of a mortgage of the vessel, then executed to them by such owner; and that on the same day, the libelants, by a written agreement made between themselves and D. H. Wagner & Co., which recited the mortgage given to the libelants, and the advance made by the claimants, agreed that the mortgage to the claimants should take precedence of the mortgage held by the libelants. The claimants, by their answer, set up that the mortgage given to them is past due by its terms, and that they are entitled to the possession of the vessel, and pray that the libel may be dismissed and that the amount claimed by it be declared to be not due and payable, and to be no lien on the vessel until the amount due on the mortgage to the claimants is satisfied. The only question for consideration is, whether the libelants, by agreeing specifically as they did, by their agreement of March 31, 1865, that the mortgage to the claimants should take precedence of the mortgage to the libelants, agreed that the mortgage to the claimants should take precedence of the claim sued on in this suit, or in other words, whether the claim sued on in this suit was covered by the mortgage to the libelants, which is set forth by its date and place of record in the said agreement. That the claimants made their advance on the faith of such agreement is very apparent, and every claim of the libelants that is covered by the mortgage to them must be postponed, as against the vessel, until the claimants' lien is satisfied. On a careful examination of the mortgage to the libelants I am satisfied that it covered the claim sued on in this suit, and that, but for the agreement the libelants made with the claimants they could have enforced such claim against the vessel under such mortgage. As it appears that during the pendency of this suit, the vessel had, on her delivery on bond to the claimants, been sold for a sum insufficient to pay the amount due on the mortgage to the claimants, the decree will be that the libel be dismissed with costs.

Beebe, Donohue and Cook for the libelants; E. C. Benedict and J. E. Hill for the claimants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JUNE 23.

Before Judge Fithian and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF HOTEL LANDLORDS.

Leopold Bernstein vs. Daniel Sweeny.—Plaintiff was a guest at the hotel of defendant, and had his watch and chain together with other articles of jewelry stolen out of his room. Defendant sought to evade the responsibility by the fact that the articles were not deposited in the safe provided for that purpose. The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $225.

Solomon Hirsch for plaintiff; Frank Byrne for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JUNE 23.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour and a Jury.

SLANDER.

Theodore Schedtler vs. John G. Blaum.—This was an action to recover damages for an alleged slander contained in a letter, in which defendant charged plaintiff with being "a thief and mean fellow." Damages were laid at $5,000. It appeared from the testimony that the plaintiff had made some representations in relation to defendant having appropriated moneys belonging to a German Society, of which both were members, and in relation to that circumstance the defendant wrote that it was the act of a "thief and a mean fellow." The jury found a verdict in favor of the defendant.

R. M. Waite for plaintiff; J. C. Lang for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The Court of General Sessions opened at 11 A. M. yesterday morning, with but seven cases on the calendar. The first business was the disposal of an

ARSON CASE.

Samuel Levy, a colored man, whose trial for arson commenced on Tuesday, was again brought before the Court. The Recorder stated to the jury that he had examined the indictment and found that the prisoner was charged with setting fire to the house of Caroline Henderson, whereas the testimony proved the premises to belong to Sarah Brandon. He directed that because of the variance between the proof and the indictment a verdict of acquittal be rendered. The prisoner's counsel asked that the prisoner should be discharged on his own recognizance, but the Recorder ordered that he be remanded until this morning when a decision would be given.

NOTORIOUS PICKPOCKETS.

Yesterday two notorious pickpockets, Johnny Roach alias "Johnny the Greek," and his accomplice James McConnell, were arraigned. They were charged with having, on the evening of the 9th of February last, taken from the person of N. L. McCready, President of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, a pocket-book containing bills, gold, checks and three tickets for Wallack's Theatre, all valued at $282 42.

The plaintiff stated that on said evening he left his residence, No. 10 West Twenty-second-street, accompanied by his wife and niece, and took a Twenty-third-street stage, with the intention of going to the theatre. In the stage with him were the prisoners, who occupied seats near the door. On arriving at Thirteenth-street, Mr. McCready stopped the stage, and was moving to the door to go out, when Roach and his companion arose and obstructed his passage, at the same time pressing close to him. He said to them, "Either get out yourselves or allow me to." They refused to comply with his request, and he was obliged to push his way between them. On reaching the vestibule of the theatre, he felt for his pocket-book and found it was gone. A few minutes after he was accosted by a boy whom he recollected having seen sitting at the opposite side of the stage, and was informed by him that the two men who robbed him were in the Shakespeare Saloon on the opposite corner of Thirteenth-street. He accompanied the lad to the place and saw the prisoners and sent for a policeman. The boy found the pocket-book on the floor and gave it to the complainant. On Officer Young's arrival Mr. McCready gave the men into custody. It was found that bills to the amount of $60 had been abstracted from the wallet. The jury found no difficulty in rendering a verdict of guilty. Judge Russell, for the prisoners, obtained a suspension of sentence until Friday morning.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

A YOUNG BURGLAR.

Francis Carlan, aged 10 years, made his appearance on a criminal charge for the second time within two weeks. He was accused, the first time, of stealing a hand-cart, but was permitted to return to his home through the intercession of the complainant. Yesterday Rosanna King, of No. 136 East Houston-street, testified that she caught him in her house on the previous evening, having in his possession a silver watch and a few dollars' worth of cigars. He made his entrance through a window, and was first detected by a watch-dog. Officer Pettit, of the Eleventh Precinct, took him into custody. He was remanded for examination.

STEALING A WATCH.

A few days ago Mary Gleason, of No. 3 Hester-street, found her trunk broken open and minus a gold watch, worth $14, which she had previously placed there, being seen to do so by Patrick Bradley, an occupant of the same house. She suspected that he was the thief, and subsequently ascertained that he had pawned the property at a place in Division-street for $5. He was held for examination.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

LARCENY OF MONEY.

Eliza Boynton, (colored,) of No. 103 Laurens-street, represented that Sabriski Johnston, (colored,) had stolen $112 75 in paper money from her, but the prisoner emphatically denied having done so, claiming that he only took the money for safe-keeping, and that he had returned $80 of it back again. The authentic merits of the case will probably be eliminated at a future examination.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

LARCENIES OF WATCHES.

August Felyenney, alias Henry Miller, was arrested yesterday by Detective Dolan, of the Sixth Ward, on a charge of larceny. Mary Stukert, of No. 47 Baxter-street, testified that the prisoner came to her house with clothes he wished to get washed. He sat down and requested Mrs. Stukert to get him some milk, at the same time giving her the money. She was absent from the room only five minutes, and on her return discovered that the accused had disappeared, as well as her husband's gold watch, valued at $75. As the prisoner was the only person who had access to the time piece, the Magistrate committed him for trial in default of bail. An additional complaint was made against Felyenney by Mrs. Magdalen Ecker, of No. 90 Pearl-street, who stated that he had stolen a silver watch, valued at $25, from her room on the 16th of November last, and, as the complainant's daughter testified that she saw the prisoner steal the watch, the Magistrate granted a commitment on that charge also.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 23, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, June 23—P. M.

The Treasury Office to-day purchased $1,000,000 United States 5-20s for account of the Sinking Fund of 1862. About four million of dollars were offered under seal, out of which the awards were as follows:

Henry Clews & Co.	$250,000 coup.	'67s	115.45
Henry Clews & Co.	250,000 coup.	'67s	115.50
Henry Clews & Co.	65,000 coup.	'67s	115.50
Vermilye & Co.	100,000 coup.	'67s	115.43
Vermilye & Co.	100,000 coup.	'67s	115.42
Vermilye & Co.	100,000 coup.	'67s	115.40
Vermilye & Co.	100,000 coup.	'67s	115.42
Vermilye & Co.	100,000 coup.	'67s	115.41
Fisk & Hatch	70,000 reg.	'62s	115.20
Fisk & Hatch	20,000 coup.	'67s	115.33
Ballantyne & Co.	20,000 small	'67s	115.41
Ballantyne & Co.	15,000 small	'65s	115.41
Frank & Gans	10,000 reg.	'62s	115.30
Frank & Gans	10,000 reg.	'67s	115.40
Frank & Gans	100,000 reg.	'67s	115.50
Frank & Gans	100,000 reg.	'67s	115.51
Frank & Gans	100,000 reg.	'67s	115.52
Frank & Gans	100,000 reg.	'67s	115.51
Total	$1,000,000		

The prices here given are exclusive of the accumulated Gold Interest, which is paid to the seller in Gold, as a separate transaction.

We understand that the next purchase for the Sinking Fund will be made at noon on Saturday, in place of Tuesday, to the extent of $1,000,000.

At the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were again in comparatively limited supply; the offerings being wholly inadequate to tempt heavy speculations, such as marked the movements in January and February last, and in June and July, 1868. The 5-20s of 1867 varied but slightly, at any time during the day, from 119⅝ ℔ cent. The State Bonds were lower on Tennessees, now, the sales being based upon private telegrams from Nashville, representing that the July Interest cannot be promptly paid; but even assuming this to be true, it may be doubted whether the delay justifies the heavy differences made against the market price of the Bonds in the last few days. The Missouris were also weak at 91 ℔ cent. It turns out that there was something premature, if not absolutely wrong, in last week's announcement, on authority, by one of our evening contemporaries, that Gold Interest was to be resumed on these Bonds. A reference to this gross mistake will be found on our editorial page.

The Railway market, in the main, has assumed a bullish ascendency, although extra rates for the use of Money were again freely quoted until nearly three o'clock, when a prominent firm in the Railway speculation offered any part of a million of dollars in front of the Exchange at 7 ℔ cent. Currency Interest. The singularity of this offer was remarked upon as arising from a (supposed) bearish source. It is probable, however, that the effect of the payment of $1,000,000 by the Treasury Office to-morrow for the U. S. 5-20s, bought for the Sinking Fund to-day, was in part anticipated. The New-York Stocks lead the market this morning, and later in the day the Northwests and the St. Pauls became quite buoyant. There was less spirit in Michigan Southern and Lake Shore than at the close on Tuesday. The strongest of the New-York Roads was Hudson River, which rapidly advanced to 162½ ℔ cent. On the Miscellaneous list, there was a further, but not important decline in Pacific Mail.

The sales of Gold were at 137⅛@137¼@137⅜@137@136⅞@137⅛ ℔ cent. There was comparative steadiness in the Gold Room speculation, but its chief support is ascribed to one or two parties, who believe they have the power to control the market for the present, and to advance it in a week or so, if they find the *short* interest sufficiently important to make the experiment. As against their success is the close approach to the July Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and the continued absence of any export demand for Gold. Such a demand seems quite as remote as through the first weeks of the present month. The Foreign Exchanges are in ample supply on the basis of 109⅝@109¾ 60 days London, and 110@110⅛ sight and short sight. Money in London is becoming quite cheap again, and the last mail advices (by the *China* last night) anticipate a further early reduction of the Bank of England rate of Interest.

After the Boards broke up the following quotations were made on the later sales in the Long Room and in front of the Exchange on Broad-street:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	108½	108
United States 5-20s of 1862	122⅛	122⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	119⅝	119⅝
American Gold Coin	137⅛	137⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60½	59½
Virginia Bonds, old	57¼	56¾
Missouri Bonds	92	91
North Carolina Bonds, new	55¼	55
New-York Central	190	191
Reading Railway	96⅛	96⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅜	116⅞
Northwest Common	78¼	79⅞
Northwest Preferred	94⅛	95⅛
Michigan Southern	106⅛	105⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	156⅛	156¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	96⅛	97
Pacific Mail Company	85⅛	85¼
St. Paul Preferred	84⅛	85¾
St. Paul Common	73	74¼
Toledo and Wabash	69¾	71
Ohio and Mississippi	32¼	32¾
Mariposa Preferred	16¼	16¼
Hudson River	159	162½
Louisiana Levee 8s	66¾	67

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds at the close of business:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following bids for the City Bank Stocks:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The following are the Bank Dividends, half yearly, thus far announced for the First of July:

[illegible]

The half-yearly dividend of the Farmers' Trust is 5 ℔ cent., and of the Union Trust 4 ℔ cent. for the 1st of July. The half-yearly dividends, 5 ℔ cent. on both classes of Stock of the Chicago and Northwest are payable on Wednesday next, July 30, at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-street. Messrs. BLAKE BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-street, will advance the gold interest due July 1, on the Union Pacific 6 ℔ cent. Mortgage Bonds, saving the holders the trouble and expense of sending their coupons to the office of the Company now removed to Boston. Messrs. FISK & HATCH will pay the July gold interest on the

Central Pacific Bonds, and Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. the July gold interest on the Lake Superior Bonds. The Farmers' Trust will pay the July half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent. on the Stock of the Norwich and Worcester Road.

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Company for the

Third week in June, 1869	[illegible]
Same week 1868	[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]

The Stock Exchange Committee on the Official list of Stocks and other securities authorized to be regularly dealt in at the Board have reported in favor of the 6 ℔ cent. Gold-bearing Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Present issue, $[illegible].

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 9th of June gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]
Public deposits	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]
Other deposits	17,[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]
Government securities	14,[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]
Other securities	17,[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]
Notes unemployed	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]

The amount of notes in circulation is £[illegible], being a decrease of £[illegible]; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £[illegible], showing an increase of £[illegible] when compared with the preceding return. The reserve now stands at a point higher than has been previously touched this year, and the bullion is almost at the highest. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£[illegible]	£[illegible]
Reserve	[illegible]	[illegible]
Notes in circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rate of discount	[illegible] ℔ cent.	[illegible] ℔ cent.
Consols	[illegible]	[illegible]
French Rentes	[illegible]	[illegible]

The London *Times* of June 10 says:

"The Bank of England have to-day reduced their rate of discount from 4½ ℔ cent., at which it was fixed on the 6th ult., to 4 ℔ cent. At the same time the joint stock and private banks and discount establishments have made a corresponding alteration in their terms for money on deposit and call. The banks now allow only 3 ℔ cent. on deposits, while the rates of the discount establishments are 3 ℔ cent. for money at call, 3¼ at seven days' notice, and 3½ at fourteen days' notice.

"The Bank return published this evening tends to strengthen the belief that a further lowering of the rate, when the payment of the dividends shall have commenced, may be considered probable. In the four weeks since the 12th of May there has been a recovery of £2,[illegible] in the bullion, and £2,[illegible] in the reserve."

The Paris papers of June 10 publish the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	June 3. Francs.	June 10. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,342,150,000	1,[illegible]
Bank notes to order	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treasury account	176,441,[illegible]	172,064,731
Current accounts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Current branch banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dividends payable	[illegible]	[illegible]
Discounts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rediscounted	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	16,857,811	[illegible]
Total	2,228,[illegible]	2,184,[illegible]
Cash in hand	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Commercial bills overdue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial not yet due	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial branch banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Advances on bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Branch banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
French public securities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Branch banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
On railway shares, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
By the branch banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
On Credit Foncier	[illegible]	[illegible]
Branches	[illegible]	[illegible]
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government disposable	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rentes immobilés	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	[illegible]	[illegible]
Expenses of management	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	2,228,[illegible]	2,184,[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,089,824; total payments, $1,101,696; balance, $86,017,849. The receipts include, for Customs, $312,000; for Gold Notes, $[illegible].

Messrs. JOHN BINGHAM & Co., in their Liverpool Produce Circular of June 11, remark:

"The improvement in the weather has had a depressing influence on the country Grain markets held this week, and prices of English Wheat must be quoted 6d.@1s. ℔ quarter lower. The number of Grain cargoes on passage to ports of call in the United Kingdom, according to last return, was as follows: 107 cargoes Wheat, 182 cargoes Maize and 35 cargoes Barley; same time last year, 224 cargoes Wheat, 18 cargoes Maize and 43 cargoes Barley. There are now on the coast for sale 1 cargo of Wheat and 1 cargo of Barley, and the sales, C. F. & I., reported since our last are [illegible] [illegible]

"[illegible] Indian Corn met only a moderate demand; mixed and yellow were slightly lower in value, but white, from scarcity, brought extreme rates. Flour and Oatmeal were unaltered in value and slow of sale. Beans were 6d. [illegible] ℔ quarter cheaper. Peas were also 6d.@1s. ℔ quarter lower and hard to sell. Other articles unaltered in value."

Are We Growing Poor?

From the New-York Tribune, June 23.

The clamor that the country is being impoverished by the tariff, or by reason of the burden of our national debt, is at war with facts very notorious and palpable. The debt is a burden, and so is apt to be; but we are bearing it nobly. We have not only largely reduced our national debt since our volunteers were mustered out of service, but we have wiped out millions on millions of State, county, city, township and other debts incurred in raising, arming and equipping soldiers to fight for the Union. Thus we see that Indiana has reduced her State debt from $7,000,000 to $1,800,000; and nearly every State can show a decided reduction, if not quite so decided as that of Indiana.

Every one can see that we are erecting or renovating houses and other valuable structures, constructing railroads, improving lands, opening farms, &c., &c., all over the country. We are confident that many more miles of new railroad were opened in the last than in any previous year. Evidences of progress and thrift abound on every side; he must be blind indeed who does not see them. But, since there are those who pretend that the national wealth no longer increases, we have, at some cost, collected the statistics of the income tax assessed in our City for the years 1867 and 1868 respectively. The aggregates are as follows:

Table showing the total number of persons paying income tax, the total amount of taxable income, and the amount of taxes assessed in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Thirty-second Districts, being the entire City of New-York, for the years 1867 and 1868.

1867.

Dists.	No. of income tax-payers.	Total amt. of taxable income.	Total amt. of tax.
Fourth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixth	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh	2,214	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighth	5,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ninth	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thirty-second	194	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	17,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1868.

Dists.	No. of income tax-payers.	Total amt. of taxable income.	Total amt. of tax.
Fourth	767	$7,048,292	$102,414
Fifth	1,[illegible]	1,846,[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixth	4,349	17,[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh	2,078	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighth	6,[illegible]	47,[illegible]	[illegible]
Ninth	3,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	[illegible]
Thirty-second	222	840,418	42,020
Total	18,030	$85,[illegible]	$4,[illegible]

Increase of income tax-payers	[illegible]
Increase of incomes assessed	$[illegible]
Increase of aggregate income tax	$[illegible]

Or nearly 30 per cent.

When we consider that wealth tends steadily away from the City—that is, a larger and larger proportion of our capitalists and business men reside outside and are assessed outside of our City's limits—it must be felt that this exhibit is satisfactory, and utterly inconsistent with the absurd notion that the country is growing poor.

The Sea Island Cotton Crop.

Correspondence of the Savannah News.

LADY'S ISLAND, S. C., Saturday, June 12.

With regard to the crops upon this and adjacent islands, I am happy to report favorably on the whole, and according to present appearances the planters, great and small, look forward hopefully to a rich and bounteous harvest. The unusual coldness of the Spring months, and consequent lateness of the planting season, together with the drought during the first part of April, followed by discouraging high winds which prevailed up to the middle of May, tended to throw a damper upon the more sanguine who planted largely in cotton. The violent storms of Spring were succeeded by glorious warm sunshine, which gave new impetus to the plant, until at the present writing all are agreeably surprised to behold a "good stand," requiring only proper care and working to bring it forward. For the past few weeks a drought has steadily continued; ponds which have for years been kept supplied by rains are almost dry; the crops in general suffered for rain, more especially corn and vegetables, which on high lands have been scorched severely, and to a great extent, as far as I have observed. The spell was broken a few days since, and now every afternoon the welcome thunder shower comes teeming upon the parched fields, causing the plants to nod diffidently for the refreshing boon, and to sparkle with the brilliancy of myriads of diamonds upon the bosom of mother earth.

Rain and the Crops in the South.

From the Savannah Republican, June 18.

Our exchanges from all parts of Georgia, Florida and Alabama report refreshing rains within the last ten days, and give cheering accounts of the crops of all kinds. Cotton is small for the period, but is flourishing, and without disaster in the Fall will produce a fair crop for the ground planted. We enter upon the Summer with abundant supplies of small grain for man and beast, and there is enough corn growing, should it turn out reasonably well, to make our supplies ample. Above all things we wish to see our people produce their own bread and meat, in that regard at least becoming independent. One year's experience of exemption from this heavy draft from abroad, we feel sure, will effectually cure them of the folly of making cotton to buy bread and bacon and horses and mules.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,632,000 acres of choice lands and by the railroad, its rolling stock and franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment.

$1,000 5-20s of 1862, yielding $60 per annum, if sold at present price, will buy $1,250 Lake Superior 7s, paying $87 50 per annum—*an increase of 45 per cent. in actual gold income.*

Parties buying now at 93 and accrued interest in currency have the advantage of the Gold Coupon, due July 1, reducing actual cost of the bonds below 90.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, pay principal and interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, *free of Government Tax.*

We recommend these bonds as one of the best secured and most profitable investments on the market.

Pamphlets with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-street.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—Principal and interest payable in coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are now closing out the balance of this most desirable security at the low price of [illegible] and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, New-York.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. [illegible] Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 23, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Pork, bbls.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Cut meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Starch, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	17	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Leather, sides	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Petroleum, ref., bbls.	[illegible]	Copper, bbls.	[illegible]
Rosin, bbls.	[illegible]	Peanuts, bags	[illegible]
Oil, Lard, bbls.	[illegible]	Beeswax, pkgs.	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Cuba*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bales Furs, [illegible] lbs. Cheese, [illegible] lbs. Butter, [illegible] bags Cotton, [illegible] bales Hops, [illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the bark *J. Gemelli*, for Cork—12,400 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Carolina*, for Cork—[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Abby Eyerson*, for London—[illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bags Flour, [illegible] bbls. Resin, [illegible] kegs Nails, [illegible] bales Sponges, [illegible] Staves.

By the bark *Der Dritte Juli*, for Stettin—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Liverpool*, for Trieste—[illegible] bbls. Resin, [illegible] hhds. Tobacco.

ASHES—Continue in very moderate request at $[illegible] for Pots, and, nominally, $[illegible] for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been some inquiry for Rio, the sales of which have been [illegible] bags by the *Pegy*, on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet. Prices have been quoted steady for all kinds, including Java at [illegible]; Maracaibo, [illegible]; Laguayra, [illegible]; Rio, [illegible], in bond; Native Ceylon, [illegible]; Jamaica, [illegible]; St. Domingo, [illegible]; Singapore, [illegible]; Costa Rica, [illegible]; Manila, [illegible]; Mexican, [illegible]; Curacoa, [illegible]; Angostura, [illegible] [illegible] gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been very quiet and much depressed and irregular in price. Sales, [illegible] bales, including [illegible] bales to spinners, [illegible] bales to speculators, and [illegible] bales to shippers; also, 100 bales Low Middlings, for July delivery, at [illegible]; [illegible] bales Low Middlings, for December, at [illegible]; 200 bales Low Middlings, for December and January, on private terms, ℔ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N.O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week	6,[illegible]
Receipts last week	7,019
Receipts preceding week	6,[illegible]
Receipts since Jan. 1	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Jan. 1	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Estimated stock on hand here	[illegible]

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	[illegible]
Receipts same time in 1867	2,[illegible]
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,[illegible]
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,[illegible]
Exports same time last year	1,[illegible]
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,[illegible]
Exports ... [illegible]	[illegible]
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	[illegible]
Estimated stock same time last year	[illegible]
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	[illegible]
Estimated stock same time in 1867	[illegible]
Crop of 1867-8	2,[illegible]
Crop of 1866-7	1,[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—A further improvement of [illegible] ℔ bbl. has been noted in the prices of State and Western Flour, the offering having been much reduced, while the demand has been quite active, largely for export. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $[illegible]; very inferior to good Extra State at $[illegible]; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $[illegible], and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $[illegible] ℔ bbl. Of the sales, [illegible] bbls. Extra brands were for shipment, part to arrive, this month, and also July and August, including State at $[illegible], and Extra Western at $[illegible] ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., at $[illegible] for very poor to fair ordinary, and $[illegible] for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is in good request at $[illegible] for extras; Oregon, $[illegible] ℔ 196 lbs.; sales [illegible] bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues in demand at $[illegible] for very inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales [illegible] bbls. Cornmeal is salable and steady at $[illegible] for Western, $[illegible] for Jersey, and $[illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales [illegible] bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat opened quite briskly at a further advance of [illegible] ℔ bushel, on more favorable foreign advices, diminished offerings and a free export call, but closed heavily, with part of the improvement lost, particularly on Spring Wheat, the export demand having fallen off, partly because of the material rise in ocean freights. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $1 [illegible], chiefly at $1 70; Red and Amber do. (Winter) at $1 [illegible]; the latter an extreme rate for very handsome; No. 1 Spring at $1 [illegible], closing at $1 [illegible], afloat; No. 2 Spring at $1 [illegible], closing weak at $1 [illegible], afloat; No. 3 Spring at $1 [illegible], chiefly at $1 [illegible]; Amber State, part at $1 [illegible], and White California at $1 [illegible] ℔ bushel. Corn has been in good demand and has advanced slightly. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels at [illegible] for damaged New Mixed Western, received by canal; [illegible] for heated to very choice New Mixed Western, received by canal; [illegible] for New Mixed Western, received by rail; [illegible] for Kiln-dried; [illegible] for White; [illegible] for Yellow Western ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley and Malt continue quiet and nominal in price. Oats have been less sought after and have been quoted lower, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels Western at [illegible], closing at [illegible], afloat, ℔ bushel. The export clearances include [illegible] bbls. and [illegible] bags Flour, with [illegible] bushels Wheat, for London; [illegible] bushels Wheat for Liverpool, and [illegible] bushels Wheat for Cork. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Monday and noon on Tuesday covered [illegible] loads of Lumber, [illegible] of Wheat, [illegible] of Coal, [illegible] of Corn, 4 of Staves, 2 of Oats, and 1 each of Oil, Iron Ore and Stone. The following is the list of boats which passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 P. M., June 22, 1869:

Wheat—Goshawk, Buffalo; Capt. B. Walrath, Buffalo; Jacob Shaver, Jr., Buffalo; L. R. Herrick, Buffalo; J. W. Tucker, Oswego; America Flag, Buffalo; J. M. Monroe, Buffalo; Capitola, Buffalo; Thomas Kingsford, Buffalo; Alexander, Buffalo; Delos De Wolf, Oswego; Gettysburg, Oswego; Saxon, Oswego; Evergreen City, Buffalo; H. D. Walbridge, Buffalo; Gilbert Mallison, Buffalo.

Corn—City of Troy, Buffalo; Maggie, Buffalo; T. T. E. Bellinger, Buffalo; Lalla Rookh, Buffalo; Niagara, Buffalo; Ezra Downes, Buffalo; T. P. St. John, Buffalo.

Oats—Baltic, Buffalo; E. S. Howell, Buffalo.

Staves—C. T. Hill, Corning; Resolute, Buffalo; Flying Dutchman, Rochester.

Stone—Belle, Buffalo.

Oil—S. G. Cowley, Buffalo.

Lumber and Shingles—Eva May, Buffalo; John H. Wood, Oswego; Dunderberg, Oswego; W. R. Hopkins, Rome; Rail Splitter, Buffalo; J. Barnes, Salina; Frank Willower, Olean; Frank Dresler, Oswego; Major Anderson, Corning; Frank Chrisolm, Oswego; Palliance, Boonville; Edward Dion, Buffalo; M. D. Mercer, Corning; America, Corning; A. McCormick, Buffalo; Earl L. Cole, Oswego; Ezra M. Covell, Oswego; E. G. Starks, Buffalo; Robert Samuel, Buffalo; Union Forever, Oswego; J. K. Adams, Lyons Falls; E. Owen, Olean; W. H. Beck, Tonawanda; N. Huntley, Oswego; Julia Kraff, Oswego; Sabbath Keeper No. 2, Oswego; Sarah E. Johnson, Oswego; Colonel Ellsworth, Oswego.

Vinegar—Resolute, Boston.

Pig Iron—Henry Covell, Buffalo; Willis R. Roberts, Buffalo.

Coal—St. John, Watkins; Honest Abe, Buffalo; James M. Hayhoe, Buffalo; S. W. House, Watkins; R. Dunlap, Buffalo; Lake Erie, Buffalo; Flying Dutchman, Watkins; Garwood Lewis, Watkins; Ed. Jones, Watkins; Sam & Banks, Watkins; F. D. No. 10, Watkins; C. H. Clark, Watkins; Lewis & Clark, Watkins; Merchant, Geneva; Wide Awake, Geneva; Bull's Eye, Geneva.

HAY—North River Bale Hay has been in demand and steady at from [illegible] for shipping, and [illegible] for Poor to Choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at [illegible] for Long and Short, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request at uniform rates, including American at [illegible] for New, and [illegible] for Old ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, [illegible]; Eastern, [illegible]; Wisconsin, [illegible]; Michigan, [illegible]; Yearlings, all grades, [illegible] ℔ lb. The receipts were [illegible] bales; export clearances, [illegible] bales.

HIDES—The receipts week ending to-day have been [illegible] Hides; sales, [illegible] Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres, [illegible] lbs., [illegible], gold, selected; [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, [illegible], gold, as they run; [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, [illegible], private terms; [illegible] Dry Entre Rios, Seconds, [illegible], gold, as they run; [illegible] Dry Cordova, [illegible], gold, selected; [illegible] Dry Cordova, Seconds, [illegible], gold, as they run; [illegible] Dry Cordova, Kips, part to arrive, [illegible], private terms; [illegible] Dry Corrientes, [illegible], gold, as they run; [illegible] Dry Montevideo, [illegible], gold, selected; [illegible] Dry Montevideo Kips, [illegible], gold, selected; [illegible] Dry California, [illegible], private terms; [illegible] Dry Minas, to arrive, [illegible], gold, selected; [illegible] Dry Bogota, [illegible], gold; [illegible] Dry Tampico, [illegible], private terms; [illegible] Dry Tobacco and Sisal, [illegible], private terms; [illegible] Dry Central American, [illegible], private terms; [illegible] Dry West India, [illegible], private terms; [illegible] Dry Mexican, [illegible], private terms; [illegible] Dry Mexican Kips, [illegible], private terms; [illegible] Dry Texas, [illegible], private terms; [illegible] Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, to arrive, [illegible], private terms; [illegible] Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, [illegible], private terms; [illegible] Wet Salted Texas, [illegible], currency, selected; [illegible] Wet Salted New-Orleans, [illegible], private terms; 1,700 City Slaughter, [illegible], currency, selected. The stock on hand is [illegible] Hides, (same time last year, [illegible] Hides and [illegible] bales,) as follows: [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres, [illegible] Dry Montevideo, [illegible] Dry Rio Grande, 700 Dry California, 4,000 Dry Central American, [illegible] Dry Bogota, [illegible] Dry Porto Cabello, [illegible] Dry Bahia, [illegible] Dry and Salted Pernambuco, [illegible] Dry and Salted Mexican, [illegible] Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, [illegible] Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Ox, [illegible] Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Cow, [illegible] Wet Salted California.

LEATHER—Sole is in active and advancing. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, [illegible]; Hemlock, California, Heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, California, Middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, California, Light, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, [illegible]; Hemlock, Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, [illegible]; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, [illegible]; Hemlock, in the Rough, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Middle, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Light, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, [illegible] ℔ lb.

LUMBER—The demand has been fair, and prices have been quoted steady. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "there has been a fair business throughout the district since our last report. The receipts by Canal have been good, when we take into consideration the shortage of logs at the mills in Michigan and Canada, by which it is estimated that at least forty to fifty days' sawing was lost early in the season. In the opinion of some receivers this will materially affect the aggregate season's receipts; while others think the receipts, though late, will be full as large as those of 1868. There was a fair sprinkling of buyers in the district to-day, but the light stocks and an indifferent assortment checks business. The demand for New-York City is now slack, and the South and East are but moderate purchasers. The receipts at Chicago for the week ending June 16 were [illegible] feet against [illegible] feet for the corresponding week last year. The receipts for the week, [illegible] feet against [illegible] feet for the corresponding time last year. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1, are [illegible] feet, against [illegible] feet in 1868. The aggregate shipments since Jan. 1 are [illegible] feet against [illegible] feet in 1868. The following figures give the reported receipts at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending June 21, 1869 and 1868:

	1869.	1868.
Buffalo	3,[illegible] feet.	[illegible] feet.
Oswego	10,435,[illegible] feet.	11,[illegible] feet.
Total	14,070,[illegible] feet.	[illegible] feet.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the third week of June were:

	Bds. and Scant-ling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Of the Boards and Scantling received, [illegible] feet were by the Erie, and [illegible] feet by the Champlain Canal. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to June 23 were:

	Bds. and Scant-ling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1868	105,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	[illegible]	9,[illegible]

The receipts of 1869 include some 11,000,000 feet of Boards and Scantling detained on the canal during the Winter of 1867-8. We quote freights as follows: Vessels in good supply. To New-York, $[illegible]; to Bridgeport and New-Haven, $[illegible]; to Norwich and Middletown, $[illegible]; to Hartford and Providence, $[illegible]; to Philadelphia, $[illegible]; to Baltimore, $[illegible]; to Boston, soft wood, $[illegible]; to Boston, hard wood, $[illegible]

MOLASSES—The demand has been quite moderate to-day within our former range of prices. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at [illegible]; Cuba at [illegible]; New-Orleans at [illegible] ℔ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ℔ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba Clayed, ℔ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ℔ gallon	—@—	[illegible]
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ℔ gallon	—@—	[illegible]
Porto Rico, ℔ gallon	—@—	[illegible]
English Islands, ℔ gallon	—@—	[illegible]
New-Orleans, ℔ gallon	—@—	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—There has been less pressure to sell Spirits Turpentine, which has been quoted rather firmer, on the basis of [illegible] for merchantable lots, ℔ gallon. The demand has been moderate, and about 370 bbls. have been reported sold, in lots, at the quoted rates. Nothing really new in Crude Turpentine, or in Tar. Resin has been in fair supply and heavy, on a restricted inquiry. Sales have been reported of 1,450 bbls. Strained at $[illegible]; [illegible] bbls. No. 2 at $[illegible], and [illegible] bbls. No. 1 to Pale at $[illegible] ℔ 280 lbs. The receipts have been confined to [illegible] bbls.; the export clearances include 1,070 bbls. by the bark *Liverpool*, for Trieste, and [illegible] bbls. by the ship [illegible], for London. We quote Spirits Turpentine at [illegible] ℔ gallon; Crude at $[illegible]; Resin at $[illegible], the latter rate for choice White; Tar at $[illegible]; Pitch at $2 75 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been rather more sought after at buoyant prices, including Crude Whale at $1 [illegible]; Bleached Whale at $[illegible]; Crude Sperm at $1 [illegible]; Unbleached Sperm at $1 [illegible]; Lard Oil at $1 [illegible]; Red Oil at [illegible]; Linseed Oil at $1 [illegible], in casks and barrels; Menhaden, [illegible]; Olive at $1 [illegible] ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—There has been a much stronger feeling discernible in the market to-day, with very moderate offerings of Oil reported. The demand, however, though fair, partly for export, has not been remarkably active, as buyers have been unwilling to operate freely on the basis of the advanced prices claimed by holders. Crude in bulk has been quoted up to [illegible], closing at [illegible] ℔ gallon, with sales reported of some 1,500 bbls., all told. Barreled Crude has been in demand and quoted firm on the basis of 22¼c. ℔ gallon. There have been no receipts of Crude acknowledged here; 300 bbls. arrived at Philadelphia. Empty barrels for Crude Oil have been quoted steady at about $2 20 each. There have been no export clearances reported. Refined has been advanced sharply in both this and the Philadelphia markets, influenced, in part, by the Antwerp advices of a rise in that market to a good figure. [illegible] inquiry has been noted for Standard White, which closes buoyantly, on the basis of [illegible] chiefly at [illegible], for prompt deliveries here, and at [illegible] at Philadelphia, ℔ gallon. The reported sales here have been [illegible] bbls., including [illegible] bbls. Standard White, June deliveries, at [illegible]; [illegible] bbls. do., July deliveries, at [illegible], closing at [illegible]; and 600 bbls. do., August delivery, at [illegible] ℔ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 7,000 bbls., including [illegible] bbls. Standard White, June deliveries, at [illegible], closing at [illegible]; [illegible] bbls. do., July delivery, on private terms, and 1,500 bbls. each month, July to September delivery, [illegible] ℔ gallon. For delivery the last four months of the year, the nominal quotation was [illegible] ℔ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 3,[illegible] bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,[illegible] bbls. The export clearances have been [illegible] bbls. for Stettin. Standard White, in cases, was in more request at [illegible], and Prime White at [illegible] ℔ gallon, at which figures there were some sales expected. Empty barrels for Refined Oil were quoted firm at $[illegible] each. A sale of 500 bbls. was made at this price. Naphtha has been more sought after on the basis of [illegible] ℔ gallon. Sales were reported of 3,000 bbls., for July delivery, high Standard, at 10½c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered rather freely at easier prices, but has been quite moderately inquired for. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $[illegible], closing weak at about $[illegible] for New Mess; $[illegible] for Prime Mess, and $[illegible] for Prime, and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Also, [illegible] bbls. New Mess, seller July, on private terms, ℔ bbl. Cutmeats continue in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 275 packages at [illegible] for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and [illegible] for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon has been in fair request at uniform rates. Sales, 200 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at [illegible] ℔ lb. Lard is depressed and lower; sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] tierces and barrels, at [illegible] for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at [illegible], for City, and [illegible] for Prime Steam, ℔ lb. Also, 750 tierces Prime Steam, seller and buyer, June, July and August, at [illegible] ℔ lb. Beef is quiet and rather heavy at from [illegible] for Plain Mess, [illegible] for Extra Mess, and [illegible] for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 250 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and heavy, including New Prime Mess at [illegible]; Indian Mess, at [illegible] ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are in light demand, at [illegible] ℔ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese are in moderate demand at our quotations:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
State firkins, Light Colored, ℔ lb.	31c.@33c.
Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Western, Fair to Good, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
State and Western, Common, ℔ lb.	[illegible]

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Factories, fair to good, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Factories, common, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Factories, skimmed, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Farm Dairies, extra, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb.	[illegible]

SUGARS—Have been more sought after at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 1,[illegible] hhds. Cuba, &c., at from [illegible], and [illegible] boxes Havana at [illegible] ℔ lb. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted about steady at [illegible]; fair to good grocery grades at from [illegible]; very good to prime do. at [illegible]; Porto Rico, grocery grades ranged from [illegible]; No. 12 Box Sugar, [illegible] ℔ lb. We quote Box Sugar, in detail, thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at [illegible]; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at [illegible]; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at [illegible]; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at [illegible]; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 to 20, at [illegible]; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, at [illegible] ℔ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at [illegible]; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at [illegible]; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at [illegible] ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at from [illegible] ℔ lb. for extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of [illegible] lbs. Tallow at [illegible]; also 91,000 lbs. Stearine at [illegible]; and [illegible] lbs. Grease at [illegible] ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and heavy at $1 [illegible] ℔ gallon; sales, [illegible] bbls., in lots; receipts, [illegible] bbls.

FREIGHTS—The sharp advance claimed by ship-owners has had the effect of checking operations. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,900 bbls. Flour, part sail, at [illegible] ℔ bbl.; [illegible] bushels Wheat at 7½d. by sail, and [illegible], by steam, ℔ bushel, some parties asking 9d. at [illegible] ℔ bushel. For London, 1,300 bbls. Flour, part at [illegible] ℔ bbl. For Queenstown and orders, a British bark, with 2,000 quarters Wheat at [illegible]; a North German bark, with 2,[illegible] quarters Wheat at [illegible], and a Norwegian bark, with 2,[illegible] quarters Wheat at [illegible], or, if direct, [illegible] ℔ quarter. For Bremen, a Bremen ship, with 4,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at [illegible] ℔ bbl. For Hamburg, 600 boxes Sugar, by steamer, at [illegible] ℔ ton. For Hamburg or Bremen, a Hamburg ship, with 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at [illegible] ℔ bbl. For Antwerp, 900 bags Coffee, by steamer, at 27s. 6d. ℔ ton.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, June 21, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and a quorum.

The minutes of meeting held June fourteen were read and approved.

CLAIM OF JAMES E. M'VEANY.

James E. McVeany appeared, and, addressing the President and the Board, claimed membership in the Board as the Representative from the Ninth Assembly District.

Whereupon the President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor, recommending that the same be treated in the nature of a contested claim, and as such referred to a special committee.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

In connection with the foregoing papers—Assistant Alderman Gibney presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the claim and papers of James E. McVeany, Esq., and the special communication from the Mayor, with the election certificate of Peter Culkin, Esq., be referred to a special committee, to be now appointed by the President, with directions to the Committee forthwith to investigate the matters embraced by said claim, papers and communication, and that said Committee be empowered to appoint a convenient time and place and to send for books and papers, and to compel the attendance of witnesses, and do all things proper in carrying out such investigation; and it is hereby instructed to report at the next meeting.

Which was adopted.

Subsequently, the President appointed as such Special Committee,

Assistant Alderman Gibney,
Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly, and
Assistant Alderman Dreiger.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Pinckney—

Petition of owners of property in Thirteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and Broadway, to have the same paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Petition of owners of property on Forty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, to have said portion of said street paved with wooden pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Petition of property owners on Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and the East River, to have said street paved with wooden pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly—

Resolved, That John J. Taggard be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Richard Walters, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That Henry Coulter be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of John Sealy, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Hill—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on west side of Attorney-street, from Grand-street to Broome-street, be flagged full width where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Avenue A, from Third-street to Fourth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the lamp now in front of number six New-Chambers-street removed to the front of number four New-Chambers-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Roberts—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Seventy-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Culkin—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across West Tenth-street, opposite number one hundred and twenty-three.

By Assistant Alderman Roberts—

Resolved, That Seventy-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, the curb and gutter stones be set, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That Eighty-second-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in First-avenue, on the west side from Seventy-fourth-street to Eighty-fourth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of ——, Treasurer of the institution known as the Sheltering Arms, situated on Broadway and One Hundred and Twenty-[illegible]-street, for the sum of six hundred and thirteen dollars, with interest from the seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, that being the amount of assessment levied against the property of said institution for a road or public drive between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That the lamp and lamp post now in front of number four hundred and nine Greenwich-street be removed twenty-five feet southerly.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, The resolution and ordinance heretofore passed to pave Fifty-first-street, between Second-avenue and the East River, be amended by substituting the following: "That Fifty-first-street, between Second-avenue and the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement."

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the ordinance for laying Belgian pavement in Sixty-second-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, heretofore passed, be and the same is hereby amended by striking therefrom the words "Fifth-avenue," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "First-avenue."

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be requested to inform this Board what steps have been taken to pave Watts-street, from Canal to West-street, Leight-street, and also Hubert-street, from Hudson to West-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was adopted.

[illegible]

Assistant Alderman Culkin moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of Report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of David Sherrard for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full compensation for loss sustained by reason of his horse stepping into a hole in the pavement in South-street, at the foot of Pike-street, on the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, from the effects of which he died.

Which was carried.

And the paper was then laid over.

Assistant Alderman Culkin moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, amending the resolution which became adopted November [illegible], one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, to pay James O'Neil for loss of horse from bulkhead at the foot of James-slip, East River, on the fourth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be and is hereby amended by striking out the word "damages" at the end of said resolution, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "City Contingencies, or other appropriate account."

Which was carried, and the paper was then laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Avenue A, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That William T. Stephenson be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of [illegible] Hughes, resigned.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That several ordinances heretofore passed directing the laying of the wooden pavement, known as "the Brown & Miller pavement," in certain streets [illegible] be and they are hereby severally amended by striking out the words "known as Brown & Miller pavement," the words [illegible] following, to wit, "in accordance with the specifications therefor now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council," and that said ordinances thus amended be and they are hereby severally readopted.

Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the Jewish Messenger be and it is hereby appointed one of the corporation newspapers, with authority to publish the proceedings of the Common Council, and the advertisements of its Committees, &c., until the further orders of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed in front of number three hundred and six East Fortieth-street.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause two gas lamps to be placed in front of the entrance of the armories of the Battalion of the Washington Grey Cavalry and of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, corner of Greene and Houston streets, said lamps to be similar in pattern to those in front of Eleventh Regiment armory.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized to place a gas-lamp at the northwest corner of First-avenue and Ninth-street.

Which was laid over.

Petition of Dutch Reformed Church of Harlem.

In connection therewith, resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Patterson, President of the Board of Trustees of the Reformed Dutch Church in Harlem, for the sum of five hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty-five cents, as a donation in payment of assessment for the work of sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third avenue.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Petition of the Sisters of Mercy for a donation to pay assessments on their property on Eighty-first-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues.

In connection therewith, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Sisters of Mercy for the sum of four hundred and fifty-seven dollars, as a donation, to enable the said Sisters to pay the assessments levied upon their property in Eighty-first-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, for the work of building a sewer in Seventy-fourth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and for opening Eighty-second-street from the Second-avenue to the Third-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed and lighted on the sidewalk opposite number three hundred and thirty-nine West Fourth-street.

Which was laid over.

Petition of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church for a donation to pay assessment.

In connection therewith, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Taylor, Trustee of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, located on Hudson-street, between Barrow and Christopher streets, for the sum of eleven hundred and thirty-four dollars and sixty cents, as a donation in aid of the funds of the church, and to enable the said trustees to pay assessments for the amount on the property of the church for the work of paving Hudson-street with Belgian pavement, from Canal-street to Ninth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Madison-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Twentieth-street, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That on Sixty-sixth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare maps and profile for regulating, grading, &c., Worth-street, as extended from Baxter to Chatham-square.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Cherry-street, from Franklin-square to Corlears-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That a receiving-basin and culvert be built on the northeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to C. D. Decker to place a watering-trough on the northeast corner of Madison and Oliver streets, at his own expense.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That a Joint Committee of three members of each Board be appointed by the respective Presidents thereof, to confer with Messrs. Horace Greeley, William Orton and Alexander T. Stuart, Commissioners on the part of the United States, respecting a proposed exchange of the sixty-five thousand two hundred and fifty-nine square feet of land in the City Hall Park, heretofore deeded by the City to the United States, for another piece or parcel of similar area at a different location in said park, which proposed exchange has been recently authorized to the City by the Legislature, and requested on behalf of the United States by the above-named Commissioners.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in One Hundredth-street, from the Eighth to the Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the "Evening Press" newspaper, and also the "Daily News," be and they are hereby appointed Corporation newspapers, with authority to publish the proceedings of the Common Council, and the advertisements, &c., of its Committees, until the further order of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Forty-seventh-street, from the easterly side of First-avenue to the Second-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Forty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to the East River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sister Helena, Superioress of the academy and school attached to the Church of Holy Cross, for the sum of one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine dollars, as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessment levied against said property for the work of paving Forty-second-street, from Eighth to Tenth-avenue, with trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Fifty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, be flagged full width where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the lamp post and lamp now opposite number one hundred and two Vesey-street be removed and placed opposite number one hundred and four Vesey-street.

Which was laid over.

Whereas, In the increased compensation recently allowed to the employés of the Legislative Department, the names of the Engrossing Clerks of the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen were inadvertently omitted from the list of increased salaries; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the salary to be paid each of such Engrossing Clerks be and is hereby fixed at the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, payable in the usual manner, such increase to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of J. W. Hartt, in behalf of the Dutch Reformed Church in Henry-street, between Catharine and Market streets, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents, as a donation, to enable the trustees of said church to pay an assessment now due on the property of said church for building a sewer in Henry-street, from Catharine to Market-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the Harlem River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Goerck-street, between Broome and Grand streets.

Which was laid over.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED "AN ORDINANCE TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO," PARTICULARLY AS RELATES TO THE TWELFTH WARD.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Charles Y. Roosevelt be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in the place and stead of John Coman, resigned.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That Thomas Boyle be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in the place and stead of John Callahan, who has failed to qualify.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That Pier number thirty-five North River be rebuilt and widened; and the Street Commissioner is hereby authorized and directed to have the work done immediately under his direction, without contract.

Referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the pier at the foot of Twentieth-street, North River, rebuilt without contract.

Referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have Pier number thirty-nine North River rebuilt and widened immediately, it being in a very dilapidated and dangerous condition.

Referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolved, That the time for the completion of the parks at the junction of Broadway, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, now under contract to John H. Starin, be extended for a period of five months.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fifty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That on both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly moved that when the Board adjourns, the adjournment be until Monday next, the twenty-eighth instant at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, the twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

INSTRUCTION.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. For circulars apply to G. C. SMITH, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 12 BOYS aged 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE AND PRACtical teacher desires some private pupils during the Summer; would go into the country if required. Address W. J., Box No. 171 Times Office.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS THROugh School Time, should apply now. Demand for Autumn is good. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-fifth streets, and between Second and Fourth avenues.

Second—For building sewers in Eldridge-street between Delancey and Rivington, in Clinton-street between Broome and Delancey, in Columbia-street between Delancey and Rivington, in Henry-street between Gouverneur and Grand, in Monroe-street between Jackson and Corlears, and in Cherry-street between Corlears and East streets.

Third—For building sewers in Sixth and Seventh avenues between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, and in Seventh-avenue between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on—

First—Both sides of Second-avenue from Eighty-ninth to Ninety-fifth-street; also both sides of Third-avenue and the east side of Fourth-avenue from Eighty-ninth to Ninety-third-street; also the north side of Eighty-ninth-street and both sides of Ninetieth-street from Second to Fourth-avenue; also both sides of Ninety-first-street from Second to Third-avenue; also both sides of Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets from Second to Fourth-avenue; also the south side of Ninety-fourth-street from Second to Fourth-avenue.

Second—Both sides of Eldridge-street between Delancey and Rivington streets; also both sides of Clinton-street between Broome and Delancey streets; also both sides of Columbia-street between Delancey and Rivington streets; also both sides of Henry-street between Gouverneur and Grand streets; also the southerly side of East Broadway between Gouverneur and Grand streets; also the northerly side of Madison between Scammel and Jackson streets; also the southerly side of Grand-street from East Broadway to Henry-street; also the westerly side of Jackson-street from Madison to Henry-street; also both sides of Monroe-street from Jackson to Corlears-street; also both sides of Cherry-street from Corlears-street to East-street.

Third—Both sides of Sixth-avenue and both sides of Seventh-avenue from Thirty-first to Thirty-second-street, and both sides of Seventh-avenue from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to R. B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

R. B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED, } Board of Assessors.
THOS. B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 15, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Great Jones-street, from Broadway to the Bowery.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Hall-place, from Sixth to Seventh-street.

Third—For building a sewer in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on—

First—Both sides of Great Jones-street, from Broadway to the Bowery, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Hall-place, from Sixth to Seventh-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue; also, the west side of Avenue A, from One Hundred and Fourteenth-street to a point distant one hundred and fifty-one feet northerly therefrom.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to R. B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

R. B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED, } Board of Assessors.
THOS. B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 15, 1869.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Ninth Collection District, State of New-York, Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York.—Collector's Office, No. [illegible] West 44th-st.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of law, that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of Income for the year 1868, enumerated articles for the year ending March 1, 1870, and special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1870; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy to receive the same at my office, No. [illegible] West 44th-st., daily (Sundays excepted), from the 28th day of June to and including the 15th day of July, 1869, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

WM. A. DARLING,
Collector Ninth District, State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. Burgy & Co., No. 47 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July, 1869.—Dated Jan. 21, 1869.

HENRY Y. BURGY, } Executors.
VICTOR DE LAUNAY,

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 50 gallons each. To be seen at No. 301 Pearl-st., up stairs.

GRANT U. S. A PIECE!

1st Pieces Cleaned Black and Clean by the use of half a pound of

BOING'S MAGIC FAMILY SOAP.

Wholesale agent, ALFRED F. PECK, No. 8 State-st., (Battery,) New-York, not the Alfred P. Peck, Superintendent of Boston Music Hall.

For sale in New-York by THURBER & CO., corner of Greenwich and Chambers sts., and McLAREN & RAYNOR, No. [illegible] Washington-st.

MORTANA!

The great and popular American Cordial. Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner, a sovereign cure for Dyspepsia. Slightly iced, a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.

H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor,
No. 31 Fulton-st.

A CARD.—THE FOLLOWING DONATIONS to the "Military Post Library Association" were accidentally omitted from the financial exhibit—1869, viz.: S. H. Cornell, $10; Valentine & Butler, $5; T. & Co., $5; H. S. Terbell, $5; Norman White, $5. The above are now gratefully acknowledged here. Donations to the Association are respectfully solicited, to be sent to WM. PITT PALMER, Treasurer, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—THE NOTORIAL BUSINESS, &c., of a bank by a reliable notary. Address Box No. 2,[illegible] Post Office.

A NUMBER OF SHOW-CASES TO be sold cheap at No. 304 Pearl-st., in consequence of the owner going West. Call for one week.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman as a good cook and a good baker; understands her work; will assist with the washing; has the most unexceptionable references; no objection to the country; and her niece to do light chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of the children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 323 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent servants, with excellent City references, in one family, in the City or country; one as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; the other as chambermaid and waitress; will do regular chamberwork; wages $14 and $10. Call at No. 202 East [illegible]-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman in a private family as thorough waitress; is capable of filling a waiter-man's place; has no objection to the country for the Summer; can give the best of City references. Call or address, stating wages, No. 237 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan Protestant woman as seamstress; would be willing to have some care of grown children; prefers a situation in the country; can give the best of reference. Address for two days SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 144 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dressmaking; operates Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to country; best City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Protestant woman as first-class laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., now No. 385.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; she is a thorough seamstress; cut and fit; excellent dressmaker; trim, &c.; good testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 340 4th-av., now No. 385.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and a dining-room thoroughly; prefers country; good City reference from present place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 203 West 20th-st.; or would take care of children; no objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT GIRL as first-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; has unexceptionable City references from the place where she is employed at present. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good City references; no objections to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD girl as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse; can be highly recommended by her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do general housework in a small private family; has nine years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 West 26th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, baking and the care of a dairy; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at 2[illegible] 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as children's nurse and do plain sewing; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 145 East [illegible]-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family as good cook and to assist in the washing; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 142 East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family to do upstairs work and plain sewing, or to wait on growing children; good City reference. Call at No. 451 West 27th-st., one door from 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business; has no objection to the country; has the very best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 471 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; would like to go in the country for the Summer; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 1st-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid in a private family; 13 years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 334 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a situation as seamstress; can embroider, cut and fit children's dresses; or chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country. Call for two days at 202 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., Room 19.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; good baker; City or country; has good reference. At No. 340 4th-av., now No. 385.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 230 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands the care of milk and butter. Call at No. 238 6th-av., near 23d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for one day at her present employer's, No. 204 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook; City reference. Call at No. 101 West 27th-st., Room No. 17.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, Germans; the man as coachman and gardener; understands the care and management of horses, milking, farming, &c.; is willing to be generally useful; the wife understands the care of milk and butter, cooking to poultry, &c.; are sober and trusty servants, highly recommended from their last employer. Apply at No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or gardener, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in both capacities; would take charge of a place; best City reference as to capability, &c. Address J. G., Box No. 120 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address J. T., No. 38 East 40th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; has had long experience with road horses; best references. Address T., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Swissman, a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk if required; no objection to the country; good City references. Address A. K., Box No. [illegible] Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 223 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman or groom or to make himself generally useful; country preferred; first-class references from last employer. Address E. H., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man (French) as waiter; understands his business perfectly; no objections to country; has good references as to honesty, sobriety, ability, &c. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, by a respectable man who understands his business; can give the best of reference. Apply at the drugstore, 941 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; has six years' City reference from his last place. Address T. M., Box No. 112 Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE GROcery business, by a young man who has had three years' experience; can furnish references if required. Address F. J., box No. 124 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework—a good cook, washer and ironer; a Scotch or German Protestant; good references. Call from 10 to 1 on Thursday at No. 432 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4th-av. and 25th-st., excellent situations open for first-class cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids and for general housework.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS SOME knowledge of gardening and farming, to assist on a small place in Westchester County, one hour's ride from the City. Apply before 9½ A. M., and after 4 P. M., at No. 143 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced white chambermaid; Protestant preferred; to go a short distance in the country. Must have the best City reference. Call at No. 11 West 33d-st. on Thursday, between 9 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS, all experienced and respectable girls and women of all nations and work; excellent cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, at BOOKHAM'S, 340 4th-av., now No. 385.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN AS GARdener, whose wife will do general housework. Apply at DORLON & SHAFFER'S, Nos. 25 and 26 Fulton Market.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 OR 16 THAT can read and write, and come well recommended, at No. 15 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family; a Protestant preferred. No. 15 West 46th-st.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTment of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
EAST LYNNE. Principal character by Miss Lucille Western.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
DORA. Principal characters by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Vandenhoff, Miss Price and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MOTHER HUBBARD. Leading characters by Miss Rose Massey, Mr. G. Becket and the Lauris.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading character by Miss Fanny Herring.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
GYMNASTICS, MINSTRELSY, and a large collection of Curiosities.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. Burlesque—THE PEACE JUBILEE.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.
Corner Broome and Elizabeth sts.
GRAND ORGAN AND VOCAL CONCERT. Artists: Mrs. Hoffman, Miss Pettiera, Messrs. Zundel, Schmitz and others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$12
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	[illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	[illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	[illegible]
Five copies	[illegible]
Ten copies	1[illegible]

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

General DULCE has arrived at Madrid.

The Austrian Government announces a "policy of reserve" in respect to the Ecumenical Council.

Outbreaks are feared in Naples, Turin and Milan, and the Italian Government is causing arrests of suspected persons.

Efforts are making by representatives of the Lancashire cotton trade to obtain Government assistance in the production of cotton in the British colonies.

A dispatch from Paris says that "Prince HENRI of Bourbon has married Miss PAYNE, an American heiress." He announces himself still a candidate for the Spanish throne.

GENERAL.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Arizona*, we are in receipt of news from South and Central America later by some days than was already at hand. Affairs on the Isthmus were quiet. Advices from Chili reported the ending of the impeachment trial against the Judges of the Supreme Court by the acquittal of the accused. A terrific norther had caused much damage in Valparaiso. Letters from Peru set forth the gradual disappearance of the yellow fever. Rumors of disturbances in South Bolivia had reached La Paz, but without details; yet an armed force had been dispatched to the locality indicated.

Mail advices from Cuba, received last night by the *Morro Castle*, are to June 19. The latest war news, an outline of which only has been transmitted to this City by telegraph, together with miscellaneous intelligence of unusual interest, is given in our special correspondence printed elsewhere.

DYONISUS E. CREMER, an alleged participator in the great Royal Insurance bond robbery, which occurred in this City on the 10th of December, 1866, is on trial at Binghamton. The effort of the prosecution is to connect CREMER with the operations of GRIFFIN, KNAPP, TIERNEY and DAN NOBLE. It is alleged that he was connected in the robberies as a receiver of the stolen property. The defendants expect to prove an *alibi*.

JAMES N. SILVERS, telegraph operator at Boundbrook, N. J., committed suicide by jumping into the Raritan on Tuesday night. No cause is assigned for the act.

At the Ohio Republican State Convention at Columbus, yesterday, General R. B. HAYES was nominated for Governor; Hon. J. C. LEE, Lieutenant-Governor; S. S. WARNER, Treasurer; LUTHER DAY, Judge of the Supreme Court; and T. B. POND, Attorney-General.

The carpet manufacturers of Philadelphia, at a meeting held on Tuesday, resolved to hold out for a reduction of three per cent. per yard in the wages of the weavers, notwithstanding the strike. In consequence of the strike about 800 looms are now idle, and these, the manufacturers declare, will lie idle until the weavers accept the reduced wages.

A white man named HOLLAND shot a negro on Tuesday evening, at Franklin, Va., a station on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. A few hours afterward a party of the friends of the murdered man attempted to break into HOLLAND'S house; but, being unsuccessful, they set fire to a saw-mill and lumber-yard near by.

Corporal MCMANNUS, of Company E, Tenth United States Infantry, was murdered in St. Cloud, Minn., recently, and robbed of a large sum of money belonging to himself and different members of the Company. One HARRISON CARRARD, a saloon-keeper, and a WM. TRAINOR, have been arrested on suspicion for the murder. The Company had arrived from Fort Wadsworth only a day or two before.

Boston is now enlarged by the addition of Dorchester. On Wednesday [illegible] citizens of the city voted "yes," on the question "shall Dorchester be annexed to Boston," and [illegible] voted "no;" while [illegible] voters of the town threw the "yes" ballot, and [illegible] the "no."

The "Parallel Railroad" project—to make a line from New-Haven to this City to compete with the present New-York and New-Haven road—was defeated in the Connecticut Senate yesterday by a vote of 10 to 11.

The stable of Mr. NICHOLAS FEATHERLY, of Schodack, was entered on Tuesday night and a pair of horses, valued at $600 and a set of double harness, were stolen. These were taken to the stable of WILLIAM DRAKE, near by, and the horses harnessed to a square box business wagon, and then driven off.

Major-General MEADE has accepted the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements for the dedication of the National Monument in the Gettysburg Cemetery, to perform the ceremony of unveiling the monument on the first of July, with appropriate remarks. The Baltimore National Union Singing Association will be in attendance.

Mayor FOX of Philadelphia has just issued an order declaring that the "Detective Department," is a part of the Police force of the City, subjecting it to the orders of the Chief of Police, and requiring the detectives to make daily reports to the Chief, of their operations, giving full details of all their arrests and the circumstances attending them. The order also forbids the receiving of rewards or gratuities by detectives without the express permission of the Mayor; and requires them to promptly report to that official all rewards offered them.

Governor GEARY, of Pennsylvania, was nominated for reëlection at the Republican State Convention in Philadelphia, yesterday, on the first ballot; and Judge WILLIAMS was nominated Judge of the Supreme Court, also on the first ballot.

A convention is to be held in Memphis on the 13th of August, of citizens of West Tennessee, North Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, to take measures, if considered practicable, for the introduction of Chinese labor in the South.

The strike of the brakemen of the first division of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway has ended, and the strikers have resumed work at the old rates. The force sent from Buffalo to protect the employes have returned.

The town of Quincy, Ill., has voted $250,000 in aid of the Quincy and Nebraska Railroad, and private parties have subscribed $100,000 more.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY, late leader of the Government and Attorney-General of Prince Edward's Island, has been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court at Charlottetown.

The Grammar School of the New-York University held its annual exhibition yesterday in the chapel of the building. Chancellor FERRIS was in the chair, and a series of recitations and dialogues were given. At the close of these exercises prizes were awarded. A large company attended, and lively music graced the occasion.

Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN of this State has decided that those provisions of the military code, which authorize the imposition of fines by Courts-martial and imprisonment of delinquents for their non-payment, are constitutional.

The trial of RICHARDSON and GRAY, members of the South Carolina Legislature, (both negroes,) for the murder of DALLAS SMITH, in Columbia, S. C., has been concluded, and their prompt acquittal by a jury of twelve negroes declared.

A state-room in the mail steamer *Quebec* was entered soon after the arrival at the steamer at Quebec, on the 19th inst., and during the temporary absence of its occupant, a Mr. GAVEL, purchaser for a Montreal wholesale house, and notes, gold and silver rolls, amounting to $7,000, were stolen. Mr. GAVEL was on his way to England to buy goods.

THOMAS LAFON, a member of the Freshman Class of Oberlin College, and a son of Dr. LAFON, of Newark, N. J., who was last Winter found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to imprisonment for one year, has been released by the Court of Pardons after some months' imprisonment. His offence was striking a young man, who, it was proved, had made an unprovoked attack upon his younger brother, and was beating him without mercy. The blow was struck with a snow shovel, and from its effects the young man died after some weeks.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held a meeting yesterday afternoon. The Sanitary Superintendent reported the condition of the public health in this and other large cities of the United States to be very good. Sanitary Inspector JUDSON gave an interesting account of the location and condition of the apparatus used by the Board for rescuing drowning persons. Thirty persons, it was stated, have been saved from drowning, by these means, within the last nine months. Complaints were made of the filthy condition of various public streets, one of which,—a certain part of the Sixth-avenue—it was alleged, had not been cleaned during the past four years. The Board finally adjourned for one week.

The proceedings before United States Commissioner OSBORN, in the case of the Cuban filibusters, were brought suddenly to a close yesterday by the announcement that the Grand Jury had indicted them all. They were afterward admitted to bail by Judge BLATCHFORD.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise, yesterday, granted 6[illegible] new licenses and revoked three old ones. Ex-President BOSWORTH declined to accept $1,000 for extra services, on the ground that to do so would be illegal.

The examination of Señor DEL CONTO, the Spanish editor and duelist, who is charged with assaulting LORENZO TRONAELLI, an Italian, was conducted yesterday at Jefferson Market Police Court.

The Society of Commercial Travelers met at the Astor House yesterday. It was reported that sixty-four towns in the Northwest have repealed the laws restricting commercial travelers from selling goods without a license.

Mayor HALL declines to attend the meeting of the Fire Commissioners' Board of Estimate.

The steamship *Arizona*, which arrived here yesterday morning, brought the body of the late Captain WILLIAM H. WEST.

The Cuban Cause.

Were it laid down, among President GRANT'S official duties, to satisfy the Democratic Press, or even that refined part of it which used to call him, by way of argument, drunkard and dolt, his would be a pitiable position. But we presume he does not regard this task as incumbent upon him. The other day he was rated for taking no measures to prevent Cuban sympathizers from breaking the laws; now he is abused by the same consistent critics for taking such measures. Of course no mere *party* purpose is designed to be subserved by such comment—its very style shows that.

Meanwhile, it is remarkable that the Spanish Government, the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and the Spanish representatives in this country, have, like the Cuban patriots and most of the Cuban sympathizers, been tolerably well satisfied with the course of our Government. Indeed, it is doubtful whether a Government placed in a dilemma so perplexing ever acquitted itself more acceptably to both of the parties to be affected by its action. Its position is obvious. On the one hand, our people unquestionably sympathize, and sympathize very heartily, with the Cuban patriots. Their cause is very nearly what ours was in the "War of Independence," and whether they achieve success or not does not alter the fact. It is unquestionable also that the amount of oppression, extortion and tyranny which Cuba has endured from Spain is greater proportionally than that endured by the American Colonies from Great Britain. Besides, it has come to be a part of our general American creed, that colonies in North America should be held subject to European Governments no longer than their own interests and wishes dictate—a doctrine which the London *Times* has announced and defended regarding Canada with as much vigor as any of us could maintain it regarding Cuba.

On the other hand, while sympathy has pointed one way, duty, under international and municipal law, has hitherto pointed another. We have not made a complaint against the British Government to neutralize it now by analogous misconduct of our own. Our Neutrality laws will be enforced, and our Government will not stumble into the same pit in which, apparently, Great Britain was entrapped. If hereafter, as is quite possible, the condition of Cuba and the position of CESPEDES justify us in recognising the patriot Government, no one can accuse us of that indecorous and injurious haste which England manifested regarding the South in 1861.

Thus it has happened that popular sympathy has gone one way, and governmental action the other—and yet not only our own people but both the contending parties have been in the main satisfied. The Spaniards cannot complain of the sympathy they lack from us, knowing the republican predilections of our people. The Cubans have been perforce content with our sympathy, and have expected governmental interference with unlawful projects. If it be suggested that the laws have been broken, we reply that the infractions thus far, divested of exaggeration, will be found slighter than expected, and, so far as can be seen, unavoidable. To liken them to the *Alabama* case is simply trivial. To do that, you must show the Spanish Minister's plea and protest marked and long-continued like Mr. ADAMS', against the sailing of some particular unlawful expedition, positive and clear information of which he had put into governmental hands before it sailed. Nothing of that sort, of course, is pretended regarding us.

The Dilemma of the Georgia Obstructives.

The Georgia decision does not please the Democratic newspapers of the State. They find consolation in suggesting methods of frustrating its purpose, and in nerving the majority in the Legislature to an assertion of their extreme rights in the premises. From the scope of the decision, in its relation to office-holding, there is no immediate escape; but the two Houses are reminded that they may rid themselves of the difficulty by enacting that negroes shall not be eligible to local office. As to the bearing of the judgment upon the admission of colored members, the political counselors are very emphatic. They insist that the question is disposed of in the present Legislature, and that the next will have the opportunity of doing as it may choose with colored members who present themselves. The prevailing opinion is that nothing should be done implying acquiescence in the decision of the Supreme Court—that those who are averse to the recognition of the negro's eligibility to office or a seat in the Legislature should continue their opposition precisely as though no such decision had been rendered. It is quite evident that the party at whose instance colored members were expelled adhere to their determination to make Georgia what they call "a white man's State." They have learned nothing, and will not yield anything if they can help it.

But the course is not clear. With all their dogged hostility to the negro and his rights, the Georgia Democracy are not wholly forgetful of the possible consequences of the action they suggest. Some of them are daring and defiant; affecting a contempt for consequences, and urging continued opposition to any step in the direction of concession. They imagine that they are temporarily masters of the situation, in the Legislature at least, and they propose to show what they can do, let what may happen afterward. But there are others, who, without attempting to conceal their aversion to the conclusion arrived at by the Court, exhibit to their party the possible inconveniences that may follow further opposition to a principle affirmed by Congress and now shown to be in harmony with the Constitution. These cooler heads suggest that the question has two sides, and that it will be wise to consider all the bearings of an obstructive policy before plunging into it. We are glad to see so influential a journal as the Savannah *Republican* favoring a moderate course, and stating the *pros* and *cons* of the controversy temperately and fairly. So far as we can judge at this distance, however, the calm suggestions of the *Republican* are for the moment overborne by the fierce partisanship of the Democratic mischief-makers.

Of course the Legislature and white people of Georgia know their own wishes and business best. But we venture to remind them that the occasion is one that calls for more judicious conduct than the Democratic editors generally seem to recommend. It is an occasion which, rightly used, will contribute to the restoration of a proper understanding between the State and the General Government, or which wrongly used, will entail upon the State humiliation and difficulty. There is no longer the slightest pretext for obstruction or even for doubt. The *status* of the negro under the Constitution and laws of the State is a legal question, and now that it has been decided by the highest local Court, all disputes concerning it should end. It may be that the terms of the decision, strictly interpreted, cover only office-holding proper and do not touch the Legislature. On the other hand, let it be remembered that whatever semblance of right for its procedure that body may have had, it ceases to possess the shadow of an excuse when the points in issue are judicially determined the other way. With the Constitution and the law against them, the majority cannot hope to maintain their present position.

The part of prudence is clear. Instead of pondering plans for evading or breaking down the judgment of the Court, the Georgia Democracy should promptly and frankly accept it as the final settlement of a vexatious question. The dilemma has its mortification, no doubt, but the only satisfactory escape lies through an acknowledgment of the political equality of black and white, in respect of eligibility to office or seats in the Legislature. The judicial decree not only makes the surrender easy, but invests it with the character of duty, which cannot be neglected without disadvantage and not a little risk.

Something is due in the matter to those outside of the State who have steadily deprecated the renewal of harsh measures against it. Their case has to some extent rested upon the hypothesis that injustice was done to Georgia in assuming that any considerable proportion of its people are prepared to override the law in their eagerness to give effect to their antipathies. The theory of the opposition to further Congressional interference has been that the wrong done to the expelled members would be rectified in due course by the local law,—that evils complained of would be redressed without Federal intervention. This plea will be untenable if, with the Supreme Court against them, the obstructives persist in their resistance to the rights of the colored citizen. Professions and protestations to which we have given some heed will be worthless in the presence of deliberate antagonism to the provisions of law and the known purposes of Congress. Democratic extremists in Georgia, then, play into the hands of another set of extremists at Washington.

The Minor Appointments in New-York.

We observe that some of the Republican ward committees in this City are particularly severe on Marshal BARLOW for not complying with their modest demand in regard to the minor appointments for New-York; but we fail to see the *justice* of the outcry against him. The party is certainly under no special obligation to these committees. Last Fall, when registers, inspectors and canvassers were to be appointed for this City, the Police commissioners allowed each of the two great political parties to name one-half of them; and, as a general thing, the Republicans were selected upon the recommendation of one or the other of the committees in the several wards. When the election was over, and the State was lost to the Republicans by the most extensive system of frauds ever practiced, it was discovered that these Republican registers had permitted thousands of fraudulent names to be placed on the lists, and that in many of the voting precincts hundreds of votes had been cast in excess of the number registered.

This could hardly have happened without collusion between the Republican officers and the Democratic ballot-box stuffers. There is scarcely the shadow of a doubt that in many instances the Republican registers and inspectors purposely absented themselves from duty, or permitted the frauds to be perpetrated before their eyes, without making an effort to arrest them.

The truth of the matter is, these ward committees, as at present organized, are wholly irresponsible bodies, and cannot be justly said to represent more than a fraction of the Republican Party in this City. Their assumption of control, and the existing spirit of faction, have been fruitful of injury to the party. If they could not select honest officers, competent to protect the ballot box, it would be folly to expect them to recommend fit persons to fill positions of trust in the revenue service; and Marshal BARLOW deserves the thanks of the community for closely scrutinising their recommendations. It is well known that two sets of committees, each claiming to be "regular," exist in almost every ward, and this constitutes an additional reason for the exercise of caution in acting on their suggestions in the matter of appointments. We hope that Federal officers in this City will require higher recommendations than those furnished by these committees as at present constituted.

Tears for Texas.

The *World* weeps for Texas. "The Lone Star has been drawn back," it sighs, "by the powerful attraction of United States bayonets." The trouble with Texas is not, according to the *World*, in "native Texans of conservative extraction,"—oh, no! *They* are never among the desperadoes and ruffians who plunder and murder innocent people there. The villains are all "Radicals," so that, "if you are not a devout Radical, the chances are nine to one against you that you will get murdered by a delegate or a delegation of outlaws, who have neither military commission nor civil process to fear." Is not this a dreadful state of affairs? And is not the *World's* a fair and candid review of the condition of Texas, where, it tells us, every man not a devout Radical is "murdered"—or, at least, stands but one chance in ten of escaping?

The *World* should take comfort from SEMMES. That worthy reads its articles, likes them, borrows its phraseology, calls the Government troops "military satraps and tyrants," and spells loyal "loil." Yet he hopefully addresses Texas thus:

> "Glorious Texas! what if thou art a little too much given to the bowie-knife and revolver, and what if grass widows are somewhat frequent in some of thy localities, thou art all right at heart! In an evil hour you were beguiled into accepting the fatal embrace of the Yankees. Bide thy time! Thou art rapidly filling up with population. Thou wilt soon become an empire in thyself, and the day is not far distant when thou mayest again strike for freedom!"

Cheery language like this from a man who is not "loil," ought to stir up the *World* from its despondency. SEMMES does not grieve, as without hope, over the fact that "the Lone Star has been drawn back to the present galaxy by the powerful attraction of United States bayonets." No more should the *World* play the part of Dismal Jemmy because the Attorney-General has given an opinion in favor of the legality of the conviction by military commission of WEAVER, who wantonly murdered the negro. "The one reflection," says the *World*, "which at present can gild the dismal horizon which encompasses Texas round about is, for the inhabitants thereof, 'We once were Texans.'" Not at all. Such reflections may do very well for the Weavers and the Yergers of the Southwest to gild their horizons with, but the Weavers and Yergers are, fortunately, a very small part of the peaceable, order-loving and murder-hating communities who are to control the destinies of those regions.

Base Ball in Danger.

We regret very sincerely to hear the current stories relative to the enormous sums which are said to have changed hands in betting upon the exciting games of base ball which have recently taken place between a Western nine and the champion clubs of New-York and other Atlantic cities. We hope that they are exaggerated—there is certainly room for the hope—and we still more earnestly hope that whether exaggerated or not, the game of base ball will, for the future, be preserved from the contamination which must assuredly ensue if it is to be prostituted into a mere occasion of reckless "plunging" for professional gamblers, and an invidious form of temptation to its youthful and ardent admirers to commence a "sporting" career. Surely, there is scope enough for gentry of a certain class to exercise their vocation in connection with prize fighting, faro saloons, rat killing, sham pedestrians, cock fighting and the like, without corrupting a game designed, and admirably suited, to afford healthful relaxation to our youth of all conditions and circumstances. The great charm of base ball is that it is a game which, while it comprises all the necessary elements for affording a pleasing and harmless excitement, and for developing the physical strength and manly hardihood of its votaries, can yet be regularly practiced and even played in the shape of formal matches without interfering unduly with business hours, or necessarily exposing the youthful player to any temptation which the most rigid of moralists need take exception to. In England, the sister game—cricket—has escaped the danger, and hitherto, at least, we had flattered ourselves that base ball was also exempt. We repeat our earnest hope that all concerned in the management of the game will do their utmost to preserve it from the threatened contamination. There can be but one opinion as to the urgent need that exists among us for extended and readily accessible means of physical education and rational amusement for our hard-working and over-anxious youth, and it would be little short of a national calamity if a game like base ball, harmless in itself, and, when properly conducted, purely beneficial in its effects, should be sacrificed to the devouring spirit of gambling, which has already gained possession of so many of our favorite sports.

The Defensive Strength of England—The Debate on Military Reorganization.

There has been a great debate in the House of Commons on the state of the British Army, and the urgent necessity that exists for the organization of an army of reserve, to supplement the regular forces in case of invasion, or to act as a home garrison in case of their being required for foreign service, as well as a nursery for recruits. The debate was remarkable for the thoroughness with which the subject was discussed, and the frankness with which both officials and ex-officials admitted the inefficiency of the present system for the defence of the Kingdom, while differing as to the best method of amending it. The state of things at present is briefly this:

The English regular army, after deducting the forces necessary for India, Ireland and the colonies, would barely suffice to furnish a small nucleus of thoroughly drilled troops in case of an invasion, and its cost per man is so enormous that any considerable increase is out of the question, putting aside the difficulty of obtaining recruits, except by means of a large bounty. The militia, 120,000 strong, is called out for twenty-eight days' service every year, and is partially officered by country gentlemen who have formerly served in the regular army, but ruined as to real efficiency by the number of incompetent officers, and the want of anything more than battalion drill. The volunteer force, composed of purely citizen soldiers, who, as a rule, only aim at being good marksmen, contains good material; but the experience of the late Dover review shows their utter want of organization, and consequent weakness, when massed together in large bodies.

Under these circumstances, and with every European Power increasing its armaments to the very utmost possible pitch, it is not surprising to find that English statesmen are disquieted at a state of things under which £13,000,000 is annually spent upon an army which, for the defence of the Kingdom against an invasion at short notice, is admitted to be practically useless. England has no very trustworthy allies just now, and he would be a bold man who would venture to predict with any confidence what the attitude toward her of France will be five years hence. So we find in the recent debate some speakers demanding a militia conscription—hitherto regarded as an extreme war measure only—and others advising the offer of greater inducements to enlistment, while everybody who spoke declared the necessity of "doing something"—a conclusion to which the Secretary at War assented. What that something will be remains to be seen; but it is evident, even making allowance for the habitual tendency of Parliamentary speakers to make the worst of things, that England is thoroughly alarmed at the discovery of her defenceless state, and more than half inclined to go off into one of the periodical panics from which she used to suffer so severely in the earlier days of the Second Empire.

The Missouri Bonds.

The announcement of the intention of the Missouri authorities to resume payment in coin of the interest upon the railroad bonds for which the State is liable, seems to have been premature. St. Louis journals refer to the subject to scout as unauthorized the reported purpose of the Treasurer, and to stigmatize the whole movement as speculative and improper.

The principal of the bonds is payable in specie, and in specie they will be redeemed when they reach maturity. But the coupons do not set forth the kind of money in which they shall be paid. They promise to pay so many dollars merely. And though at the date of their issue the only legal money was gold and silver, it remains to be decided that they may not be paid in legal-tender notes. The Supreme Court decision refers to contracts specifically payable in coin, which in this case applies but to the principal of the bonds. Whether the Attorney-General of the State was right in declaring that the interest is also payable in specie, is a question yet to be decided judicially.

But the main point relied upon by the *Anzeiger*, which is Republican, and by the *Republican*, which is Democratic, is, that the State Legislature, although in session when the Supreme Court decision was pronounced, made provision for payment of the interest in currency, and nothing more. The appropriation at the disposal of the Treasurer is insufficient for payment in specie; and an opinion of another State officer cannot justify him in expending a dollar not expressly designated for this object by the Legislature. If the statements of the journals referred to are correct, the *ex officio* Fund Commissioners cannot fulfil the promise published over their signatures in the *Evening Post*.

MINOR TOPICS.

General BUTTERFIELD has been appointed Sub-Treasurer in this City, in the place of Mr. VAN DYCK. We cannot permit Mr. VAN DYCK to leave the high and responsible position he has occupied for many years without repeating what we have frequently said of his character and the way he has performed his duties. When we have said of a public officer filling such a place as that of Sub-Treasurer that he has under all circumstances displayed high ability and perfect integrity, we have said nearly all that could be desired. This eulogium can be passed on Mr. VAN DYCK truthfully. And in this view he has commanded public respect, and merited public applause. For another excellent trait he must now be commended—we refer to his suavity toward all men with whom he came in contact. He was always ready to communicate whatever was proper to business men or to the public at large, and he was always easily approached by those who had occasion to see him in connection with the financial interests of the Government. Toward all he was courteous, and at all times discreet and dignified.

We shall give a hearty welcome to the stranger which the steamship *Great Eastern* is now bringing to our shores. The French Cable will soon be landed on the coast of Massachusetts near the old town of Plymouth, whose famous Rock—the "Blarney Stone of New England" as that witty Irishman and President of the St. Patrick's Society of New-York, the late JAMES REYBURN, once dubbed it—gave a less hospitable reception to the *Mayflower* and her complement of sturdy Puritans two hundred and fifty years ago. Our news this morning is, that the great ship is seventy-five miles on her course from Brest, all well and the weather propitious. Friend PETER COOPER has induced Mr. Attorney-General HOAR to write something against the State authority of Massachusetts to grant the privilege of domicil to our coming French friend, but this is wholly extra-judicial, and the Cable will assuredly be landed first and the question tried afterwards—when Congress meets.

It is fashionable with many good people, and some who are not so good, to hold Secretary BOUTWELL responsible for every change of wind in the money and gold markets. If money is too easy, he is an inflationist; if tight, a contractionist; if gold is dear, he ought to sell; if cheap, he is denounced for parting with his gold on any terms! This reminds us of a mob in one of the small Italian cities, many years ago, who assailed the Police and even the higher authorities, because the cheap opera-house, which they were in the habit of enjoying as a right, supplied poor music. They made the quarrel, not with the indifferent *prima donna* and the careless *tenori*, but with the Chief of Police. Things went wrong, as speculations will sometimes do in Wall-street, and *somebody* must be held to account. In the present instance, who so proper as the Chief of the Treasury!

We are much obliged to the London *Star* for praising our Government for its action against Cuban filibustering from this country. Nobody here is surprised at the conduct of the Government. Everybody recognizes the fact that it is bound to enforce the neutrality laws,—which prevent the carrying on, from our shores, of hostile movements against a Power with which we are at peace. We always enforce these laws.

The appointment of General DANIEL BUTTERFIELD to the important position vacated by the resignation of Mr. VAN DYCK, will give general satisfaction. General BUTTERFIELD served gallantly during the war, and will fill his new position with ability and credit.

We never doubted that this country would quickly resume the position it lost during the war as the great cotton-supply field of the world. The evidences of it have been growing of late. We notice at this moment the cry of the English cotton trade, to the English Government for additional assistance toward the business of cotton growing in the East Indies, so that a competitor for this country may be found. But it is not in this way that a competitor of the South can be maintained; and in a year or two more we shall again furnish to the market the enormous crops which will make rivalry impossible.

Now the people of West Tennessee have commenced a movement to secure Chinese labor and immigration, of course they have called a "Convention" as the best way of beginning action. There will be no difficulty about getting the Chinese—not merely by the thousand but by the million or the tens of millions, and there is no doubt that they will work cheap enough. If there were no other considerations, the question would be a very simple one; but there are moral, political and physical points involved, which we hope the Convention will not overlook.

"Reddy the Blacksmith" made his escape, but "Johnny the Greek" has been less fortunate. Yesterday he was convicted of robbery, but his sentence was deferred till to-morrow. We don't suppose the "Greek" has sufficient influence, personal or political, to get permission to escape from justice.

The Italian Government is certainly justified in taking severe measures against the conspirators, revolutionists and disturbers of the public peace. Many of these agitators claim to be Democrats or Republicans; but they are really acting in behalf of the dethroned Bourbons and in the interest of FRANCIS II.

The coming political campaign in Pennsylvania for State officers will be a very close one. The Democrats will not try less hard than ever to win; but if the Republicans remain united and show themselves active, they will doubtless carry the State.

The Secretary of State has given formal notice, through a letter addressed to the Governors of the different States, of the Industrial Exhibition that will be held at Cordoba in the Argentine Confederation. It is very desirable that there should be a good display of American manufactures, implements and inventions on this occasion. We ought to have a great commerce with the peoples of South America.

Our neighbor of the *Commercial* speaks of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer in England as Mr. *Hudson* LOWE. This is a mistake. The name of the Finance Minister in Mr. GLADSTONE'S Cabinet, is Mr. *Robert* LOWE. Sir HUDSON LOWE is even a more historic name, in at least one particular. He was the jailer of the great NAPOLEON at St. Helena. The office was an ungracious one in its best estate, but peculiarly obnoxious to [illegible] criticism in the case of the Governorship of St. Helena. The truth of history is believed by many persons to vindicate the fairness of the English Governor in his treatment of his illustrious prisoner, but at the time, 1815-1821, the partisans of NAPOLEON all over Europe represented the conduct of Sir HUDSON LOWE as harsh to the last degree.

The Supreme Court of Georgia, in deciding that the Constitutional State Code prohibits marriage between whites and negroes, does not seem to be over logical; its argument being, apparently, that as the Legislature cannot compel hotel-keepers, church owners, &c., to let negroes sit with whites, it should not make a law allowing whites and blacks to intermarry—if willing. If the hotel and church whites are willing, the negro, we presume, may take his seat.

Our fighting news from the Indian regions in the West, generally make readable paragraphs; but there is a quieter intelligence which excites a better sort of interest. Our Washington correspondent tells us that the Winnebago and Omaha Indians have been applying for their allotments of land, intending to go to agricultural work; and we also learn that the Pueblo and Navajo tribes of Arizona are farming their hill country very peaceably. The people of the latter tribe were wronged by being sent from their old ground, but General SHERMAN made them very happy by bringing them back. Their fine crops, their cattle and a school, under the Presbyterian Board, show that it is very possible to manage the Red Indians.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Another proof of the liberality and good taste which distinguish the administration of this theatre has been given in the production of an elaborate, and, on the whole, a very effective dramatization of TENNYSON'S "Enoch Arden," by Mme. JULIE DE MARGUERITE. The manner in which it is placed upon the stage adds to the already well-established reputation of the house for picturesqueness, and strict historical and geographical accuracy in all that relates to scenic illustration, costumes and other local details. The opening view is a perfect ideal picture of the life of a century ago on the southern English shore. The island, in the fourth act, is a masterpiece of rich, glowing, tropical color, and, among the more imaginative scenes, that *Philip Ray's* garden, in the fifth act, is not only an exquisite piece of work considered apart from the exigencies of the play, but is pervaded by a delicate sentiment which most aptly accords with the mystery and deep pathos of the situation. In one important particular, however, the unity of the effect is not sustained. Much of the incidental music is of a kind better adapted to modern romantic drama than to an old-time domestic story. Characteristic English melodies of the period in which *Enoch Arden* is supposed to have lived are so abundant, and are so thoroughly expressive of the simple and natural feeling of many scenes which the author of the play has introduced, that we can imagine no reason for employing any others—especially such as involve obvious anachronisms.

The piece itself has been constructed with care and considerable dexterity. The subject is a difficult one for theatrical treatment. Long intervals elapse between the successive events which must necessarily be brought before the spectator, and to carry the interest of a narrative, however strongly it may affect the emotions of an audience, safely and unbroken over a space of nearly twenty years, is one of the most trying of dramatic tasks. The incidents, too, of "Enoch Arden" are too profoundly mournful to be presented without relief before a popular amusement-seeking assemblage, and it has been thought judicious to impart a little brightness and animation by interjecting a rural festival and dance in one place—which is, indeed, suggested in the poem—by creating a fresh character, *Reuben*, who, though not essential to the development of the plot, contributes a little vitality to its progress, and by enlarging the functions of *Miriam Lane*, who enlivens one or two scenes with innocent and somewhat familiar jocularity. These slight additions are all arranged with judgment and discretion. The dialogue is faithful to the spirit, frequently to the letter, of the original, and is sometimes faulty from very excess of fidelity. Language which may have been framed with the rarest artistic skill to appeal to the sensibilities of readers may produce a totally different result when audibly uttered by living and moving impersonators of the story. The noble lines which touch the hearts of all who read them seem too exalted and high-strung when presented through the realistic medium of stage representation. In all such cases Mr. CHARLES READE'S method of using only such phrases as give the key-note, as it were, of powerful situations—phrases which embody the vital spirit of the scene—should be followed. "Enoch Arden" would be a better drama if the adapter had less literally adhered to the phraseology of the poem.

Of Mr. EDWIN ADAMS' representation of the principle character we can speak with high and sincere praise. It is distinguished in the earlier scenes by the manly breadth and vigor which he knows better than most actors how to portray; and, later, by a touching dignity and a depth and intensity of feeling which none but a really sympathetic and artistic nature could express. It exhibits the best qualities he possesses, although the opportunities for their display are narrowly limited. The blemish upon his performance is a disposition to heighten his effects by mere artifices of acting—excessive gesticulation and occasional bursts of needless rhetorical vehemence. Perfect simplicity is the foundation of all the grandeur of *Enoch Arden's* character, and precisely as its simplicity is forgotten, so is its nobleness lessened. The representation of the other important parts is good. Miss DE BAR, Miss MORANT, Mr. LAWLOR and Mr. FENNO display becoming moderation and delicacy in fulfilling their respective duties in a play that requires far more than ordinary thoughtfulness and intelligence.

"Enoch Arden," in one dramatic form or another has been for some years, we believe, a standard attraction in various parts of the United States. It was never represented in England, however, until last February, and was then produced only through the involuntary agency of an American, Mr. L. P. BARRETT, who, designing to appear in it in that country, entrusted his own version to the late Mr. STERLING COYNE, with the request that he would rearrange it for the London stage. The work was only partly done when Mr. COYNE died. It was taken in hand by another writer, Mr. BARRETT having returned home, and was brought out with success at the Olympic Theatre; but, according to a custom too common in every land, without the slightest acknowledgment of its origin. Since then it has taken a regular place upon the lists of theatres throughout England.

"Enoch Arden" will be repeated every evening at Booth's Theatre until further notice.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

The success of the Boston company, now playing at this establishment, proves that the public has not yet surrendered all interest in theatrical entertainments of a worthy class, although everything that could be done has been done within the last eight months to pervert its instincts and upset its understanding. Their first appearance, on Monday evening, attracted little attention, and the audience was small; but the unanimity with which their merit was recognized at once excited public curiosity, and the house has ever since been profitably filled. The performances have been received with every demonstration of satisfaction, in spite of the perilous length of the programme, which is composed of a three-act drama and a long burlesque. It is not easy to see how it could at present be abbreviated, but heavy bills, as a rule, ought never to be raked during the Summer season. The most important feature of the entertain-

[illegible] of the Fifth-avenue in the otherwise [illegible] of "Dora," by CHARLES READE, whose name, by the by, appears in none of the printed announcements. We have been long accustomed to the theatrical practice of robbing English authors of their literary property, but the notion of denying them the right of popular recognition by suppressing their names is new. Let us hope that it will not become general. Mr. TEMPLETON's name, to be sure, is given with full formality, and his poem receives the graceful tribute of a flattering adjective, in three syllables, but as there probably was never an adapted drama which owed less to the original sketch than this, it is hard to see why Mr. READE should be entirely cast away in the cold. Indeed, the play of "Dora" can hardly be called an adaptation at all. From a very brief poetic narrative, in which no dramatic element can easily be detected, the author has drawn suggestions for one of the tenderest and loveliest domestic plays of modern days—a play which, when thoroughly well acted in all parts, affords the highest intellectual enjoyment which the stage can now impart. Unfortunately, it will not bear rough handling in any particular; and, again unfortunately, the representation at the Fifth-avenue, though good in many respects, and calculated to inspire pleasant hopes of what the company may do in less exacting dramas, is not so perfect as would be wished for. It is like a hurried photograph of a delightful picture, sufficient to indicate the fine outline and proportions of the work, but giving no sign of many of its beauties of color and expression. The character of Dora, upon which the author lavished his chief thought and care, is sustained by Miss LIZZIE PRIOR, a young lady from Philadelphia, who shows intelligence and ability, but whose mental bearing is too rigid and unsympathetic to fully convey the idea of large-hearted devotion and sweet womanity which belong to the character. Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON, who undertakes the part next in importance, that of *Farmer Allen*, falls into the serious error of often expressing the passionate pride of the stern old man by explosive physical exhibitions. An actor may know all about that dangerous step which leads from the sublime to the ridiculous, without practically growing his knowledge. We are told that Mr. ROBINSON formerly played *Farmer Allen* with much more moderation, and consequently with better effect, and that his present exaggerations are merely the result of attempts at over-elaboration. This is so common a fault, even among actors of good repute, that we may readily credit the statement in the present case. If the management could conveniently persuade Mr. ROBINSON to resume his Boston method, they would confer an obligation upon the public and upon the gentleman himself. In the part of *Luke Bloomfield, Dora's* faithful and long unrewarded follower, Mr. C. H. VANDENHOFF makes almost as unlucky a mistake as Mr. ROBINSON's, though not of the same kind. There is nothing in the position occupied by this character that justifies a clownish demeanor, yet Mr. VANDENHOFF, now and again assumes a half-witted "low comedy" aspect, totally at variance with the wholesome nature of the simple rustic. But for this tendency, Mr. VANDENHOFF's performance would be the best individual success of the evening. He certainly shows a honest apprehension of the general requirements of his role then any of his associates. Mr. H. P. DALY, as *Farmer Allen's* son, gives so correct an interpretation of a subordinate part as to raise it to positive importance. Miss BLANCHARD's personation of *Mary Morrison* is pleasant enough, but the lady seems unaccustomed to this style of performance and acts as if under restraint. But, after all, and in spite of the deficiencies we have mentioned, the representation is extremely good—one which all may witness with satisfaction, and in which many will take delight.

The special strength of this company, however, is shown in the burlesque which concludes the entertainment. *Parva leves capiunt animos;* but, without disrespect to OVID, the steadiest mind could not resist the influence of a performance like Mr. STUART ROBSON's *Captain Crosstree*, in BURNAND's "Black-eyed Susan." The piece is not better nor worse than the average of English extravaganzas, but it has at least a certain form and purpose, contains some capital opportunities for humorous development, and although somewhat aggressive in the matter of puns, betrays none of the degrading subservience to what ADDISON calls the passion of Paronomasia, which renders Mr. FARNIE's contributions to theatrical literature so intolerable. A burlesque must be remarkably well acted, just now, to induce us to declare it anything but a nuisance—and "Black-Eyed Susan" is certainly nothing of that sort. Moreover, it is not disfigured by the slightest indecency or grossness. This, as well as the cleverness of the performance, may perhaps be attributed to the fact that most of the ladies and gentlemen concerned are not casual English visitors. In fact, the only exceptions to the general good taste which prevails are introduced by a stranger, Mr. H. JOSEPHS, who, though not immoderately offensive, allows himself to practice a few old and unclean tricks, which might as well be laid aside. The trumpet business is one of them. Miss KITTIE BLANCHARD shines quite luminously in this travestie. She dances neatly, sings carelessly, but pretty well, and differs from the heroines of the Broadway theatres in being the owner of a few original ideas. She errs in adopting the coarse method of speech, half nasal, half guttural, which first came in with the "Moses" drama, and with which a number of our young actresses appear to be infatuated. That she can avoid it if she pleases her abstinence in "Dora" shows. That she should every well-wisher will assure her. Other conspicuous parts in this amusing trifle are efficiently sustained by Miss MARY CARY, Miss LILLIE DAVENPORT, Messrs. PEARSON, DALY and MAGINNIS. The whole performance is far superior to that of the original representatives at the Royalty Theatre, in London.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Miss LUCILLE WESTERN is at present fulfilling a short engagement at this establishment, and attracting audiences of unusual magnitude. She appears nightly as *Lady Isabel Vane*, in Mr. TAYLOR'S version of "East Lynne,"—the name with which Miss WESTERN'S name has been associated for many years, and which was, we believe, the foundation of her professional prosperity. Her performance is too familiar to the public of New-York to require particular description at this time. It is substantially the same now as when she first introduced it at the Winter Garden, and produces precisely the same effects upon her audiences. Miss WESTERN is supported by a well-chosen company, which, we learn, will presently be further strengthened for the production of "Oliver Twist."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A single representation of VICTORIEN SARDOU'S "Seraphine," which has lately divided the attention of the Paris public with his more robust drama, "Patrie," is announced to take place tomorrow evening at the Academy of Music. A number of the best artists of the French and New-Orleans companies will participate.

The Contingent Expenses of Minister Dix in Paris—An Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in your paper of this morning, and in a letter of your Washington correspondent of June 21, the following paragraph:

"MR. REVERDY JOHNSON'S ACCOUNTS.—The accounts of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, Ex-Minister to England, were audited a few days ago at the Treasury Department. His telegraph bill for the three months ending March 31, amounted to $600 in gold. This was exclusive of the large bill which was presented some time ago for cable telegraphing in reference to the celebrated protocol which the Senate rejected, and which has been paid by BARONE BRUNOW on the order of the State Department. Mr. JOHNSON'S contingent expenses during the same period amounted to $1,867, which is considered moderate. The contingent expenses of Minister DIX, at Paris, for a similar period amounted to $8,000. The comparison of both items will show that Mr. JOHNSON was not, after all, so very extravagant."

So far as the foregoing undertakes to state the contingent expenses of "Minister DIX at Paris," it is an entire mistake. The expenses referred to, for the quarter ending 31st of March, 1869, were $[illegible], instead of $8,000 as stated by you, circumstantial. The aggregate contingent expenses of this office for the quarter ending March 31, 1869, were $[illegible], and for the entire year 1868, were $6,700, an amount below the sum allowed by the Department, and considerably less than that erroneously given by your correspondent for three months.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. DIX,
Late Assistant Secretary of Legation.

WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Railroads—A New Report Expected—The Arrivals of Immigrants—Their Ages, Nationality, and Occupations—The New Assistant Treasurer of New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 23.

Hon. I. N. MORRIS, one of the Warren-Wilson Commission appointed to examine and report upon the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, has prepared what is understood to be a long and rather sensational report on the roads, in which he dissents from the views of his colleagues, and holds that the line generally is unfinished. He expects to be able to present it to the President toward the end of the week. The supplemental report of his colleagues, which is not yet ready, will be made to the Secretary of the Interior, as required by law.

ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS.

The official returns received at the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, show that there arrived at the port of New-York during the quarter ending March 31, 1869, 37,822 passengers, of whom 34,429 were immigrants intending to reside in the United States. The following is an interesting analysis of the ages, nativity and occupations of these immigrants:

Males, 16,646; females, 7,739; under fifteen years of age, 6,260; between fifteen and forty, 17,612; forty years and upward, 2,565; died on voyage, 46.

The nationalities of the immigrants were as follows:

Great Britain, not specified, 2,169; Ireland, 2,218; England, 4,126; Scotland, 841; Wales, 37; Germany, 14,629; Austria, 274; Switzerland, 372; Sweden, 151; Norway, 4; France, 102; Spain, 196; Portugal, 3; Italy, 289; Turkey, 1; Greece, 1; Denmark, 150; Holland, 30; Belgium, 13; Russia, 116; British North American Provinces, 52; West Indies, 7; Cuba, 372; Mexico, 9; South America, 4; Australia, 3; Japan, 45; Africa, 2. Occupations—Merchants, 450; mechanics, 968; farmers, 2,259; laborers, 5,920; mariners, 56; lawyers, 13; miners, 618; clerks, 936; physicians, 56; clergy, 84; butchers, 90; bakers, 136; musicians, 37; chemists, 3; army, 6; tailors, 217; shoemakers, 288; painters, 80; smiths, 217; carpenters, 970; masons, 372; engineers, 49; watchmakers, 37; dyers, 13; brewers, 31; printers, 14; weavers, 26; artists, 44; teachers, 35; servants, 464; not specified, mostly women and children, 11,107.

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF NEW-YORK.

Secretary BOUTWELL returned last night, accompanied by Colonel HOWE, Special Treasury Agent for New-York. He received a large number of visitors this morning, including Senators FENTON and COLE, and had a long interview with the President, during which the commission of General DANIEL BUTTERFIELD was signed as Assistant Treasurer at New-York, vice H. H. VAN DYCK, Esq., resigned. General BUTTERFIELD is well known to the public of New-York and to the army as an officer of rare executive ability. He was Colonel of the Fifth Regiment United States Infantry until thrown out by the recent consolidation, and in accepting this position will of necessity vacate his military commission.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

Among the arrivals to-day is Señor MORALES LEMUS, the Cuban Envoy, who comes for the purpose of presenting to the President his credentials as the representative of the Cuban Government, provided he is afforded the opportunity of so doing. His commission is signed by CESPEDES, and he brings a copy of the Constitution adopted by the General Assembly of the Cubans. In view of the recent proceedings in New-York, which leave so decidedly to the benefit of the Spaniards, Señor LEMUS is very anxious to secure favorable action by this Government.

GENERAL WEBB AND COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Brevet Major-General A. S. WEBB, United States Army, has been invited to the Presidency of Columbia College, New-York, but has not yet decided whether he will accept or not. General WEBB will be pleasantly remembered in this city as formerly in command of the Forty-fourth Regiment United States Infantry, and prior thereto as Superintendent of West Point Military Academy. He is not yet 30 years of age, but is one of the most intelligent and thoroughly educated officers in the army.

DISCHARGE OF CLERKS.

Several clerks were to-day dismissed from the Surgeon-General's office, among them Hospital Steward W. P. TONEY, who, a few days since, married ANNA BURRITT. That act, however, is not supposed to be his offence.

THE TROUBLE WITH BRAZIL.

Hon. J. WATSON WEBB, our late Minister to Brazil, was at the Executive Mansion this morning, and had a long interview with the President relative to the condition of affairs in Brazil, and the reasons which prompted his retirement from that country.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of internal revenue for the month of June will reach $21,000,000; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, will be $180,000,000. Whisky will show nearly $40,000,000 at fifty cents, against $12,000,000 at two dollars for the previous year.

PERSONAL.

Senator FENTON left for New-York to-night.

A member of the editorial staff of one of your contemporaries, who was dispatched by that journal some time ago on a trip through the South for the purpose of reporting on its condition politically and financially, but more particularly with a view to examine its agricultural and business aspects, has just returned to this city after an absence of nearly two months. When he first started he wrote one or two letters on the Southern country, but as he proceeded into the interior and got below Virginia, he felt that he could not conscientiously discharge his duty as a journalist and feel safe. He says that the whole South is for sale, and represents the condition of society as turbulent and riotous. As a precautionary measure he requested Mr. GREELEY not to publish his letters until his return to New-York, which was complied with. The editor in question got more intimately acquainted with KLUKINX gangs than he considered desirable, but his editorial associates will be glad to learn that he comes back with the usual number of legs, arms, &c.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 23.

PURCHASE OF BONDS AND GOLD SALES.

When Secretary BOUTWELL was at Groton, toward the close of last week, he wrote Assistant Secretary RICHARDSON a letter with regard to the modification of his plan for the purchase of bonds and the sale of gold. He placed the letter with his own hand in the Groton Post Office. The letter was received by Judge RICHARDSON on Monday, and by him its contents were kept secret until after the close of business, and it was not earlier than 4:30 o'clock when a letter was written to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York on the subject, and the paragraph furnished to the Press. Both these gentlemen are confident that owing to the strictness with which the matter was guarded, there could be no premature disclosure on the part of any Government officer.

CUBAN AFFAIRS IN THE CABINET.

Cuban affairs have not as yet been a subject of consultation, although occasionally a theme of conversation merely, in the Cabinet, but according to present aspects it is probable that any official action will soon be taken with regard to affairs in that island. The Government has no information to show that the opposing forces in Cuba have ever met in an open field, but that what little fighting has been done amounts to nothing more than skirmishing. The operations have been confined to a few local points, with no marked political results, and the Cubans have not yet succeeded in establishing themselves in a single spot. Therefore, as no case is presented which calls for recognition of belligerent rights, no member of the Cabinet has expressed a desire for, or hinted action in, that direction. It is no secret that the Spanish Minister has been informed that, although the Government and people of the country sympathize with the Cubans, the Neutrality laws will be enforced, and as a proof of the honesty of the Government in executing them, few Spanish vessels have been placed in direct communication with United States Attorneys and Marshals, so that he can furnish them with information accompanied by proof relative to secret military expeditions, in order that they may be promptly carrying out the instructions given months ago to intercept the sailing of hostile vessels. The recent arrests in New-York were made on information furnished to the Federal officers in New-York, through Spanish sources. The cause of action was owing to open boasting by Cubans of their success in landing men and arms on the island. The Government has been selling surplus arms to all parties without distinction, asking no questions as to their future use.

SENATOR SUMNER AND SECRETARY FISH.

It has been ascertained from an official source, that there is no disagreement, as reported, between Senator SUMNER and Secretary FISH relative to the instructions to Minister MOTLEY, which the former has stated, and besides, the social relations of these gentlemen continue friendly.

GRAND WEBB VENEZUELA.

The United States Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, informs the Department of State that the Congress of that Republic has decreed an additional duty of twenty per cent. on the ordinary import duties of the tariff of 1867, actually in force, to be paid cash on all goods imported from the 15th of April last. The goods specified in the Consular-certified invoices previous to that date, will not pay the additional duty mentioned, which shall be collected only during the twenty months counting from the 15th of April last. Another law passed by that Congress on the 15th inst., declared that all export duties shall be abolished and cease to be collected from the 1st of July of the present year.

WEST POINT CADETS.

The President has determined upon the appointment of eight cadets at large to the United States Military Academy at West Point, which, with the two heretofore, completes the list of ten constituting his quota. The Secretary of War is now preparing the commissions for the new appointees. The other appointments to the Academy—one from each Congressional District—made upon recommendations of Representatives in Congress, will also be announced in a few days. The cadets are appointed one year in advance, and will not enter the Academy until next Summer.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed AUGUSTUS FITNAM, Collector of Customs for the District of Middletown, Conn.; JOHN T. HARPER, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Illinois; GEORGE D. MONTAGUE, Collector of Internal Revenue in Pennsylvania; WILLIAM T. HARLOW, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Eighth Massachusetts District. THOMAS MILLER, of Ohio, has been appointed Agent of the Sacs and Foxes, and MARTIN STUBBS, of Kansas, Agent of the Kaw Indians. JOHN LORING has been appointed Postmaster at Waterloo, N. Y. JOSEPH F. COOK, colonel, brother of the recently-elected Register of Washington City, was to-day appointed to a first-class clerkship in the Internal Revenue office.

THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The recent reorganization of Internal Revenue Districts under the jurisdiction of Supervisors, required the reappointment of some of the Supervisors. Among the States included in the reorganization are Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, forming one district; Alabama and Mississippi, another; Georgia and Florida, a third, and Louisiana and Arkansas, a fourth. No appointment was made for the first-named other than the officers under whose charge the States were heretofore assigned, while for the three last-named districts, the following named Supervisors have been reappointed, respectively: N. D. STANWOOD, W. KRYZANOWSKI and L. J. COWLES.

Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue DOUGLASS has returned and resumed his duties at the Department.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

General SHERMAN leaves this city to-morrow for St. Louis, where he goes to attend to private business.

PERSONAL.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury RICHARDSON will leave Washington to-morrow evening, for Boston, where he will remain about two weeks.

EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

Jaunt of the New-Jersey Editors to the Pennsylvania Coal Region—The First Halt at Bethlehem.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BETHLEHEM, PENN., Tuesday, June 22, 1869.

The annual excursion of the New-Jersey Editorial Association is now a long established custom, rooted into the very nature of things editorial in New-Jersey; but the present year has brought an innovation, in the fact that the excursion has for the first time extended beyond the limits of the State; and the editors at this present writing are strangers in a strange land. It required nine years for them to exhaust the resources of Jersey; but now that they have burst her boundaries there is danger to all the neighboring lands.

To the intensely practical, ever busy metropolitan mind, with all nonsense ground out of it by the attrition of ceaseless activity, there is at first sight something comical in this gathering together of individuals engaged in the same calling, merely for the sake of three days of uncomfortable railroading, of over-crowded hotels, of enduring together all the annoying "tricks upon travelers" that landlords and railroad officials know so well how to inflict. But there is something in the excursion that is a recompense for its ills, and which can be accepted even by the practical as its justification. The men who wield the power of the Press in the State are brought into personal contact, and are, as it were, united. Whenever this happens the men of ideas invariably give tone to the affair; and the Press of New-Jersey has therefore been much improved by these annual pilgrimages. There is the other fact, too, that of late years the ladies and children of the editors are always of the party; and while they make the expedition a huge protracted family picnic, they are an effectual check on male dissipation.

The excursion of the present year was arranged to start at noon to-day from Easton, Penn., for a tour through the coal regions of the Quaker State; and thus far the programme has been carefully and pleasantly carried out. It started on time on a special train provided by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and reached here at an early hour of the afternoon, and with full time to view all the matters of interest in this ancient and quaint Moravian town. And the old place has attractions for the tourists that can hardly be offered by any other hamlet on the continent. Settled by the Moravians in 1741, and long exclusively inhabited by them and under their control, it has retained their impress even to these days, when bustling energy has overborne the old-time asceticism and simplicity. In the old churchyard the dead of the founders sleep in long, straight lines. From grave to grave you step down the days and months and years of time; for the only order of burial is the date of death; and males and females are in separate rows. Each grave is covered with a plain stone laid flat upon the ground, and bearing no inscription except the name, age and date of death; the mistiness of those who are here gathered to their fathers have no more than this and the lowliest have no less. A few of the houses that they built and the great church that they erected yet stand; but all have been modernized and tortured out of resemblance to the ancient structures.

The relics of the Moravians are not the only objects of interest in the town that sits so daintily on the hills. Across the river, crowning another hill, is the beautiful building of the Lehigh University or Packer Institute, just erected, and endowed by Hon. ASA PACKER by the munificent donation of $600,000. Below this splendid building, on the bank of the Lehigh River, are the great works of the Lehigh Zinc Company; and a little further down the stream is the equally extensive establishment of the Bethlehem Iron Company. Thus labor and learning stand lovingly side by side, and capital gives each a helping hand.

To-night the excursionists are having a hop at one of the hotels where, after a bountiful supper, was held the annual meeting. Speeches were made for the annual dinner at the Wyoming House, Scranton. Mr. Z. K. PANGBORN, of Jersey City, was appointed Chairman of a Committee to report resolutions expressive of the regret of the Association at the death of Mr. RAYMOND.

The excursionists number 100 persons, representing nearly all of the 100 newspapers of the State, and under the guidance of Mr. CHARLES TOMLINSON, President, and Mr. JOHN P. BADCOCK, of New-Brunswick, the indefatigable Secretary, are meeting with remarkable success, and reaping all possible enjoyment from their jaunt into the coal regions which to-day commenced.

The Death of Mr. Raymond—Resolutions of the Association Adopted at the Annual Dinner.

SCRANTON, Wednesday, June 23.

At the annual dinner of the Associated, given this evening at the Wyoming Hotel, Scranton, Penn., Mr. Z. K. PANGBORN, of the Jersey City *Evening Journal*, offered the following resolutions relative to the death of Mr. RAYMOND, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the New-Jersey Editorial Association have learned with deep and sincere sorrow of the death of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York, the founder, and for so long a period the distinguished editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

Resolved, That in his death we mourn the loss of one whose brilliant and successful career as a journalist not only given to himself an honorable national reputation, but had also conferred lasting benefits on the editorial profession by the conspicuous example which he gave of dignified, courteous and able control and direction of one of the most widely circulated, independent and reputable of American newspapers.

Resolved, That we tender our condolence to his bereaved family and to the associates of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

The memory of Mr. RAYMOND was drank standing and in silence, and feeling and eloquent addresses in eulogium of the deceased were made by Mr. PANGBORN and Mr. JOHN Y. FOSTER, of the Newark *Courier*.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Opening Exercises of Commencement Week—Class Day—The Literary Exercises—The Class Festivities.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Wednesday, June 23, 1869.

The hopes of those who looked and longed for a pleasant Commencement week, were wholly overthrown on Monday, for although the sun stole forth in his beauty for a few moments at an early hour that morning, and imparted a gleam of joy to our valley, he was soon obscured by the returning clouds, which ere noon wholly enshrouded the town. But neither weather nor the early date of the exercises were able to deter the advent of friends and alumni. One hundred have already come, and each train, each stage, brings more, while the wealthy burghers of old Berkshire seek the place in their own conveyances. Old Williams is alive with joy, youth, and beauty.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

A second meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa was held on Monday afternoon, and the undergraduate members for the ensuing year were elected. A gentleman receives his appointment to membership in this society for scholarship entirely; therefore, an election here is a public declaration of standing, and is valued equally with the honor of a year later. Those chosen from the class of 1870 were: WALTER G. MITCHELL, Cummington, Mass.; ROBERT H. HALL, Ashfield, Mass.; HARRY F. JUDSON, Waterford, N. Y.; JOHN C. HAINES, Chicago, Ill., and FRANK H. DAVENPORT, Boston, Mass.

CONCERT OF THE COLLEGE GLEE CLUB.

At 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon the Williams Instrumental and Glee Club, justly famed for their proficiency in music, gave an entertainment in the chapel to quite a fine audience. The concert was under the direction of T. B. WILDEN, the leader of the Club, and Mr. R. L. TIBBS presided at the organ. I subjoin a copy of the programme:

Part 1.—Toast, Collier; "Lauriger;" "Huntsman's Farewell," Mendelssohn; "Mary's Lamb," March, Becker; "Captain John;" "He Shall Feed His Flock," Handel's "Messiah," F. H. Wilper. "Ben Baxter;" "Chapel," Kreutzer. Part 2.—"Runaway Ho!" "Stars of the Summer Night," quartette; "Where Would I Be?" Zollner; "Alick O! Calico;" "German Student's Song," Mendelssohn; "Three Crows;" "Waltz Vogel;" "Dry Up!" "Gloria in Excelsis," Mozart's Twelfth Mass.

The effect of this arrangement of College airs and more classic music was capital, and, judging from the demonstrations of the audience, was highly appreciated. The concert was a success and reflected great credit on those who took part in it. The Club is soon to make a tour for the purpose of giving a few concerts, and those who admire a chorus of male voices or appreciate the favorite airs of our American Colleges will do well to listen to them.

EXHIBITION OF THE ADELPHIC UNION.

In the evening the annual exhibition of the Adelphic Union took place. This Union is composed of the members of the literary societies. The speakers are chosen one half from each society, the valedictory orations alternating between them—this year the valedictory was from the Philotechnical Society. The following is the programme of the exhibition:

Music by Gilmore's Band. Oration, "Reward," Joseph Mattison, Chicago, Ill. Oration, "Perils of Peace," Arthur Robinson, North Adams, Mass. Poem, "A Long Look Ahead," William W. Wight, Jr., Troy, N. Y. Music. Oration, "Think of Living," Chas. D. Hawk, New-Albany, Ind. Oration, "Man's Ideal," Moses Schermerhorn, Homer, N. Y. Poem, "Broken Playthings," Robert B. Hall, Ashfield, Mass. Music. Dispute, "Res. that Dramatic Representations should be Encouraged? Affirmative, John Boyd Thacher, Albany, N. Y. Negative, C. W. Loomis, Binghamton, N. Y. Music. Oration, "Under Currents," Thos. H. Spann, Indianapolis, Ind. Oration, "A Mistake," James White, Huntingdon, C. E. Music. Oration, "Personality," with the Valedictory Address, J. Henry Whitehead, New-York City. Music.

The exhibition was well attended. The speaking was good, and the orations gave evidence of study in their preparation. While it may seldom be advisable to particularize in reference to such an exhibition, we feel that it would be unjust not to mention as an effort of marked merit the oration by Mr. ARTHUR ROBINSON, of North Adams, on "The Perils of Peace." In delivery it was excellent; in thought something beyond what we generally expect from an undergraduate. It is wholly unnecessary to comment upon the music; it was in GILMORE'S happiest mood, and seemed like the echoes from the great Boston Coliseum.

CLASS DAY.

What day in all the college year is to be compared with Class Day? How many and varied are its enjoyments. How does the student look forward to it. How he prays for fair weather, that all the pleasures of the day may be realized to their full extent. He thinks of those who are to unite with him in his joys, the parents, the sisters, the cousins, "the nearer one and dearer one still." How alive will the campus be! how will the sombre walls of the old buildings be enlivened by their voices! But if the day be not a fair one, then will the beauties of this little town, nestled away between "Greylock" and "The Dome," fail to be realized by those to whom he would rather their glories were manifested than to any other. A great part of the enjoyment of Class Day was lost on account of the weather. Tuesday was another deceptive day—a few flashing beams of sunlight in the early morn, followed by a dark, lowering, cheerless day. Yet, although so unpleasant, the whole day was one of great enjoyment, and the exercises passed off in a manner quite satisfactory to those who participated, whether as actors or audience.

At 9 o'clock in the morning a picked set of men gave a gymnastic exhibition at Goodrich Hall, under the supervision of Professor TREAT. The usual display of both light and heavy gymnastics was given, including some trapeze exercises, which would have been appreciated by our circus-going public. The Kappa Alpha and the Sigma Phi Societies each gave an elegant spread at their rooms, the former at 11 A. M., and the latter at 6 P. M. They were successes in every respect, and were well attended by the fair and their devoted swains.

THE LITERARY EXERCISES.

New arrivals during Tuesday morning swelled the company in town to such proportions that a large audience gathered at the Congregational Church at 3 o'clock, to listen to the literary exercises. The class of 1867, headed by Gilmore's Band, marched from the campus to the church, and listened to their orator and poet. The exercises at the church consisted of an oration by Mr. H. H. LEAVITT, of Lowell, and a poem by Mr. R. L. TABOR, of San Francisco, Cal. Mr. LEAVITT chose as the subject of his oration, "Conservatism." He defined conservatism to be the devotion of self to an end. A conservatist man must know himself fully—i. e., his capacity. On the thoroughness of this knowledge depends the measure of his success in life. Man's highest choice is God, and his noblest consecration is the consecration of himself to God and his cause. This is the man and the real choice. This, the speaker intimated, was the standard for his characters this day. The orator's appearance and manner were good; he displayed much energy and force, though at times he was nervous and rapid, with a tendency to jerkiness. Mr. TABOR took for his theme—"Wealth." There was nothing marked in his poem. He sung in various metres; the time was measure of Hiawatha predominated. If a slight alteration in the poet is accepted, his performance was fair.

THE CLASS FESTIVITIES.

The class then adjourned to the Chapel where the IVY was planted after the time-honored fashion. The oration of Mr. J. L. KETCHAM was delivered by Mr. HENRY KETCHAM at the request of the class. Having sung the IVY Song the class adjourned to the Library where the donation to the College Library, which consisted of the works of Burke, Sparks' Writings of Washington, Cooper's Works and Chambers' Encyclopedia, in all sixty-seven volumes, was made by Mr. E. H. COLE, of Nyack, N. Y., who in a few appropriate and eloquent remarks extended this gift to the College as a trifling token of the regard of '69 for their Alma Mater, and their hopes for her future glory and success. Rev. N. H. GRIFFIN, the Librarian, accepted the token of regard, responding to Mr. COLE in a most happy and enthusiastic strain. After the usual exchange of salutations between the graduating class and the lower classes, Mr. J. WHITE, of Huntingdon, C. E., delivered a most humorous and lively address to the lower classes, in which he reviewed the misdemeanors of these classes during the current college year, and concluded by an appeal to them to mend their ways. Mr. WHITE drew forth frequent peals of laughter and applause from his listeners. The class circle having then been formed under the ancient elms of the campus, Mr. W. P. WIDNLOW, of Pittsford, Vt., read the history of the class of '69. After which the calumet circulated drawing forth expressions of merriment as the lips of some anti-tobacconist clasped it. With this the afternoon exercises of class-day closed, and the audience dispersed much pleased with the performances.

THE EVENING ADDRESS.

At 7:30 the church was partially filled to listen to the address before the Adelphic Union, which was pronounced by Rev. T. L. CUYLER, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. Why need I speak of Dr. CUYLER? His reputation, though wide, is justly such as it is, and in his effort last night he added one to the many laurels which already crown his brow. His subject was "The Natural Orator," the methods of his training, the secret of his power, the source of his inspiration, and the glory of his work. The oration was eloquent in the highest degree, and was by far the most powerful production that has been presented to an audience in this section for years.

The enjoyments of Class Day were concluded by the usual dance in Goodrich Hall, which, to accommodate the orthodox notions of this institution, is styled a promenade concert. It was an enjoyable affair, and well attended by a fine company of blushing ladies and their attentive beaux, who are as gallant upon the ball-room floor as they are proficient in the recitation room. The success of the day was largely due to the efficient arrangements of the Committee, and especially to their Chairman, Mr. A. L. BILLINGS.

GUILELMUS.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

The Alumni and the College Centennial—Necrology—Degrees Conferred and Prizes Awarded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Wednesday, June 23, 1869.

The Alumni, at their meeting this morning, appointed a committee to cooperate with the trustees in making the coming centennial a memorable year in the history of the College. The Alumni manifested a desire to advance the interests of the College in all possible ways. The Committee on Necrology reported the following deaths among the Alumni during the past year, viz.:

REV. ISAAC N. WYCKOFF, D. D., Class of 1812, died March 12, 1869, at Albany, N. Y.

CHRISTOPHER HOGLAND, M. D., Class of 1818, died March 26, 1869, at Des Moines, Iowa.

THOMAS EVANS, Esq., Class of 1820, died at Santa Fé, Argentine Republic, Oct. 4, 1868.

Hon. JACOB R. WORTENDYKE, Class of 1820, died in Jersey City Nov. 7, 1868.

Hon. HENRY BROADHEAD, Class of 1826, died at Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1868.

The Association elected the following officers for the year, viz.: President, Hon. ROBERT H. PRUYN; Vice-President, EDWARD S. VAIL, Esq.; Secretary, JOHN L. SEE; Curator, HENRY BALDWIN, M. D.

The usual procession was formed at 10 o'clock in the College Campus and moved to the Second Reformed Church, in which the exercises this year are held. This large edifice was completely filled by a respectable audience—the larger portion of which were ladies. Among the distinguished men occupying the platform with the trustees and faculty, were Hon. THEODORE F. RANDOLPH, Governor of the State; Hon. P. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, United States Senator, Hon. ROBERT H. PRUYN, Ex-Minister to Japan, JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Esq., Rev. Dr. ABEEL and PETER S. DURYEE, Esq., of Newark, N. J., Hon. JOHN HOPPER, of Paterson, N. J., beside a large number of venerable clergymen.

The members of the graduating class then delivered their orations.

The prizes were awarded as follows: Broadhead Prize for Classics, MARTIN BAHLER; Suydam Prize for Natural Science, WM. E. GRIFFIS; Suydam Prize for Composition, WM. E. GRIFFIS; Bradley Prize for Declamation, MARTIN BAHLER; Cook Prize for Mineralogy, JOSHUA DOUGHTY, Jr.; Murray Prize for Thesis, (first,) E. SEALY; Murray Prize for Thesis, (second,) S. E. BUCKNALL. Junior Prize—Schermerhorn Prize for Composition, R. A. PEARSE. Sophomore Prizes—Myron W. Smith Prize for Declamation, (first,) W. H. LAWRENCE; Myron W. Smith Prize for Declamation, (second,) C. F. VAN INWEGEN; Van Doren Prize for the best essay on Missions, A. W. BENSON, W. J. HILL.

President CAMPBELL announced that the following degrees had been conferred by the Board of Trustees: The degree of A. B. upon the twenty three members of the graduating class, and the honorary degree of D. D. upon Rev. G. F. TRUMBULL, of Newark, N. J., Rev. WM. H. VAN DOREN, of Chicago, Ill.; Rev. H. E. KEYSER, of Allentown, N. J.; Rev. ANDREW MURRAY, of Cape Town, South Africa.

After the announcement of the degrees, the balance of the orations were delivered.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the authorities of the College gave a collation to the Alumni and guests in Greer's Hall, in Burnet-street.

NATIONAL DEAF-MUTE COLLEGE.

The First Commencement—Interesting Exercises—The Efforts of the Graduating Class.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 23.

The first Commencement of the National Deaf-Mute College took place this morning, in the Congregational Church, in this city. President E. M. GALLAUDET, in his opening address, sketched the history of the institution since its foundation by AMOS KENDALL, in 1857, seconded to THADDEUS STEVENS the credit of making it a national establishment, with doors open to all, and described the progress made in the art of instructing deaf mutes, and the present system of tuition.

The graduating class, consisting of JOSEPH G. PARKINSON, of New-Hampshire, JAMES H. LOGAN, of Pennsylvania, and J. B. HOTCHKISS, of Connecticut, then delivered orations on the following subjects, respectively: "Expediency of Protective Duties," "A Glimpse at Science and Nature," and "Literature," with the valedictory. The orations were delivered in the sign language, and read extemporaneously by Professor PRATT; and the spoken exercises were translated into the sign language by Professor FAY.

The performances of the graduates were received with great interest and favor by a very large audience, who manifested their applause through the medium of bouquets. Secretary COX was expected to deliver an address, but sickness in his family prevented his attendance. Addresses were made by AMOS KENDALL, Rev. Dr. SABISON, President of Columbia College, and Rev. Mr. SUNDERLAND. The degrees were conferred by President GALLAUDET.

This is the first Commencement of a Deaf Mute College ever held at which the regular collegiate degrees were conferred. In addition to conferring the degree A. B. upon the graduates, the faculty conferred the degree of A. M. upon two distinguished deaf mutes.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

The Commencement Exercises—Conferring Degrees Upon Thirty-four Women—Lectures—Distinguished Professors Present.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, June 23, 1869.

The Commencement proper occurred at Vassar College this morning. At 9:30 the chapel was thrown open and hundreds of ladies and gentlemen filed into it, taking seats to the right and left sides, and leaving the middle aisle for the students. At 9:45 the Board of Trustees, headed by Hon. WM. KELLY, entered the platform, and were followed by the teachers and Professors. The President of the College, JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL.D., and the lady Principal, HARRIET W. LYMAN, were seated in the centre of the platform. The senior class, all arrayed in white, then entered the chapel and took the front seats, the remainder being occupied by the junior people. The introductory prayer was delivered by Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, President of the Reformed Theological Seminary.

The musical and oratorical exercises lasted about two hours; after which President RAYMOND addressed the graduating class, and conferred the Baccalaureate degree upon thirty-four young ladies.

The doxology was then sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. LATHROP.

Among the prominent gentlemen who were present at the exercises were Professor HOPKIN, of Yale College; Professor ANDERSON, of Rochester University; Hon. IRA HARRIS and Hon. CHARLES VAN WYCK.

Commencement Exercises at Yale and Harvard.

The principal anniversary exercises at Yale College this year, will be held as follows:

The speaking for the De Forest Gold Medal will be held June 22. The wooden spoon exhibition, June 23. Presentation day is June 24. The Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached July 18. The Alumni, Phi Be

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sale yesterday at Islip, L. I., by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, was a grand success. The crowd was large, very respectable and very orderly, the bidding spirited, the prices good, and the lunch excellent and abundant. Mr. JOHNSON was in high spirits, telling stories, cracking jokes and knocking down lots in fine style. The sale was very large, and the results were quite satisfactory.

To-day Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. have a positive and unconditional sale, by order of the Trustees, of 144 plots, four lots in each, at Elizabeth, N. J. The sale will be absolute and unreserved, rain or shine. There is a house on the premises, a few rods from the cars, affording shelter in case of inclement weather. A special train from the foot of Liberty-street will leave at 10 A. M., affording time for inspection of the ground and for refreshments which will be in readiness. Tickets will be furnished, free of expense, on application at the auctioneers' office, No. 77 Cedar-street.

The rain of Monday and yesterday caused no little disappointment to a large number of persons who intended attending the sale of the villa plots at Hamilton Park, S. I. On Monday at least fifty gentlemen went from this City to the island, through the severe storm, fearing the sale might be held and they not be present. The rain prevented, and it was adjourned until to-morrow, when, if the weather is fair, it will commence at 12:30 o'clock P. M. This sale is attracting great attention; its peculiar beauty and superiority over the class of property frequently sold at auction renders it more than ordinarily attractive. The demand for tickets has been very large, and among a substantial class of our citizens. The arrangements are so complete that it is scarcely possible for the sale to be other than a very pleasant one, and a very large crowd will undoubtedly attend. A fine band of music has been engaged, an elegant lunch will be served up by DELMONICO, a large force of policemen and one or more detectives will attend, and no improper or objectionable party will be allowed on the ground. It is of no consequence whether they intend behaving well or ill, they will not be tolerated at all. The owner's firm determination is to have none but desirable persons attend. All disreputable characters may as well take this warning and stay at home, for an attempt to attend, no matter whether they have tickets or not, will certainly result in utter failure. A large number of ladies, accompanied by their husbands, have already visited and examined the property. They will attend the sale, and an earnest invitation is extended to all other ladies who are interested in suburban property to accompany their fathers, husbands and brothers on this trip. Special arrangements have been made for their comfort and convenience, and they may safely anticipate a very enjoyable day. The excursion boat will leave the foot of Dey-street (Pier No. 13 North River) at 10:30 A. M. sharp. Free tickets, maps and full particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 77 Cedar-street, or at the owner's office, No. 261½ Broadway.

On Saturday Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. have a large sale at Rye, Westchester County, New-York. The property to be sold comprises four beautiful estates, divided into villa sites and town lots, located in Rye Park, Kingsland Place, Glendale and West Rye. The property will be sold without reserve, upon easy terms, and will afford an excellent opportunity to secure healthy, accessible, desirable and cheap country homes, within one hour's ride of New-York, by fifteen trains daily, on one of the best appointed railroads in the country. A special train will leave the depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day of sale. Particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-street.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Frame house, outbuildings and 5 acres of land, situate on the Hudson River, between Irvington and Tarrytown, N. Y., sold to Mr. F. Lankin $25,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Duane-st., Nos. 100, 102 and 104, 78.9x117.6x78.9x117.3 ..... $120,000

Houston-st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Pitt-st., 25x100 8,000

New-av., 25.3 ft. s. of 103d-st., 116.10x196.2x116.9x196 14,000

Lease Recorded.

25th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x98.9 ..... $6,200

26th-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 6th-av., 81x100.8 16,700

26th-st., n. s., 157.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.8x98 22,000

26th-st., n. s., 175.1 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.8x98 22,000

34th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 3,000

40th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.5 3,000

127th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50x100.10 4,000

127th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50x100.10 4,000

1st-av., s. s., 25.3 ft. n. of 46th-st., 25.3x100 ..... Nom.

1st-av., n. w. corner of 123d-st., 25.11x99x101x100.10 4,000

2d-av., s. s., 20.6 ft. n. of 97th-st., 19.8x70 10,000

2d-av., s. s., 101.10 ft. n. of 116th-st., 101.10x100 10,200

4th-av., s. w. corner of 112th-st., 100.11x100 4,000

11th-st., n. s., 87 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.11 ..... Nom.

7th-av., n. s., 60.11 ft. s. of 36th-st., 19x70 2,500

7th-av., w. s., 25.9 ft. n. of 30th-st., 25.9x100 10,000

11th-av., s. s. corner of 51st-st., 25.5 block 100 ..... Nom.

11th-av., s. s., 25.5 ft. w. of 50th-st., 25x100 ..... Nom.

11th-av., s. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 50th-st., 25x100 3,000

11th-av., n. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 52d-st., 25x6.7x104.6x25.3x100 3,000

52d-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., 131.4x250.4x132.6x250 48,000

New-av., 100.8 ft. n. of 124th-st., 25.6x100.11x124.8x100.8x97.10 3,000

Lease Recorded.

Broadway, No. 1,274, 2 years, per year $600

Broadway, No. 65, 2 years, per year 300

East Houston-st., 50 ft. e. of Avenue B, 2 years, per year 600

30th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25.6x98, 5 years, per year 200

6d-av., s. s., 25 ft. e. of 30th-st., 2 years, per year 1,000

Madison-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 100 900

Madison-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 100 900

Vanderbilt-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Sheridan-st., 100x100 3,000

Bleecker-st., n. s., 24.8 ft. e. of 6th-av., 24.8x90 4,000

17th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100 2,750

Lexington-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Sixty-fourth-st., 25x100 1,000

Metropolitan-av., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Olivet-st., 25x100 1,000

Park-av., s. s., 54 ft. w. of Morris-st., 18x100.4, 111.6x104.6x100.10 3,125

Bleecker-st., n. s., 107 ft. e. of Atlantic-av., 22x92 4,125

Bleecker-st., n. s., 69 ft. e. of Bedford-st., 23x100 3,000

Bleecker-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Bedford-st., 25x100 3,000

Lot No. 16, R. R. Morris's map 500

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing.

Bowne-st., s. s., 675 ft. e. of Flushing-av., 100x200 ..... $1,000

Bowne-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Bowne-st., 25x100 1,000

Prince-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Bowne-st., 50x110.7 1,000

Prince-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 50x100 1,000

Kingsland-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 100x200 1,000

Henry-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of President-st., 40x100.4 1,000

Jefferson-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x102.5 1,000

Madison-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 100 3,100

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAIN.....SATURDAY, June 26
FRESNE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, July 10
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, July 24

Rates of passage payable in gold (United Dollars):
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $100; Second cabin, $70.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $105 and $70.
Children under 10 do not carry passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the difficulties of crossing the Channel, sometimes attended with trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 26th June, at 4 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 3 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:
EUROPA.....June 26 | IOWA.....July 10
INDIA.....July 3 | BRITANNIA.....July 24
CAMBRIA.....July 10 | COLUMBIA.....July 31
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20, North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabin, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $145.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Steerage, to Liverpool, $35; intermediate, $40.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamer, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The famous line of mail steamships are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax).....Tuesday, June 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, July 3, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, July 10, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	First Cabin	$105
To London	105	To London	110
To Paris	115	To Paris	120
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX			
FIRST CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$85
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Cuba, Wednesday, June 23 | Scotia, Thursday, July 8
Siberia, Thursday, June 24 | Tripoli, Saturday, July 10
China, Saturday, June 26 | Russia, Wednesday, July 14
Aleppo, Thursday, July 1 | Malta, Thursday, July 15
Russia, Wednesday, July 7 | Saxonia, Saturday, July 31
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Wednesday and Saturday steamships.
First Cabin.....$120 gold. Second Cabin.....$80 gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145 gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamships.
First Cabin.....$120 gold. Second Cabin.....$80, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Hamburg, Antwerp, ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

NEVADA	3,123 tons	June 30, at 10½ A. M.
MOORGANDJEE	1,928 tons	July 7, at 8 P. M.
NEBRASKA	3,000 tons	July 14, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN	2,500 tons	July 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO	3,123 tons	July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA	3,000 tons	Aug. 4, at 6 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold).....$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency).....$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.
CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN.....July 7
CITY OF LONDON.....Aug. 4
And monthly thereafter.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
To Southampton, $35, Gold; To Havre, $35, Currency; To Antwerp, $35, Currency; To Paris.....$5, Currency.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, June 26, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $85; Currency. Steerage, $30, Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$250	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULIA ADELINA, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER, steamer leaving July 30 connects closely with steamer OREGONIAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 4 for China.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, June 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in California and China.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. ——, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEES, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. ——, August 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 1, North River, at 12 M.
The splendid steamship
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....July 6
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKE.....July 28
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALLEN & SON, No. 22 Broadway.

R. M. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Facility, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. S. GREEN.....June 24
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....July 1
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK.....July 8
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN E. WEBB, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co's steamer EAGLE, Captain M. S. GREEN, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
R. C. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAVANNAH AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The steamships
RAPIDAN, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 38 Liberty-st.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 38 West-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. Atkins, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Capt. BURLEY, TUESDAY, June 29, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 38 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DRINKWATER, TUESDAY, July 6, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
MERCURIUS, Captain ——,
On SATURDAY, June 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage to Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance at one and a half per cent. Cotton to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lowest rates, by any other line.
Also regular sailings from Fernandina for Savannah, Palatka and points on the St. Johns.
For freight or passage apply to
F. P. FATTERSON, Agent,
No. 197 Wooster-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passport Blanks, Drafts, Certificates, Affidavits, signed by J. S. POSEY, Passport Agent, 34 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
VIA THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 1 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CONTEE.....Saturday, June 26
MARIPOSA.....Saturday, July 3
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston by through bills. Six passages first and second cabin, or freight, apply to
P. L. CROMWELL & CO., No. 46 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA POINTS AND SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and favorite steamship SARAGOSSA, BIRDS, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Cabin passage.....$40
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 72 Wall-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will follow July 7.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON
—VIA—
BALL RIVER, DIRECT.
THE
WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDERS BRAYTON, COMMANDERS SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODSWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, nothing known to equal, and rest beds, will be attached to each steamer at its pier.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
One of the above steamers will STOP at NEWPORT every SATURDAY NIGHT, and returning will leave NEWPORT SUNDAY NIGHT.
To facilitate up-town travel, go and return MONDAY the Bristol, the magnificent fast-boat JAY GOULD will leave FOOT OF 23D-ST. (North River), at 4:45 P. M., making direct connection with the above steamers.
TICKETS SOLD AND BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
NOTE THE ADDRESS.
FOR THE BETTER ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC,
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.)
—AT 5:30 P. M.—
FOR
BOSTON via NEWPORT
FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 4:30 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE,
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-Wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. Wm. M. JONES, Capt. Geo. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving almost at all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express, 944 Broadway.
D. P. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
THE STS. JOHN P. ROBERTS AND DREW.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with the morning trains of the Hudson River R. R. Leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

LONG BRANCH EXPRESS.
On and after MONDAY, June 21, the New-Jersey Express Company will run daily Expresses between New-York and Long Branch. Orders to call for goods can be left at any of the offices of the Adams Express Company.
Goods delivered to the Adams Express wagons will be forwarded free of charge.
Superintendent New-Jersey Express Co.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.
The steamer NAUSHON, Capt. Wm. F. BAILEY, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st. North River, at 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., Warren-st. North River, at 9:40, 10:40, and 2:40 P. M. Fare, 50 c. (Married...) North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wed., June 23	3:30 P. M.	Wed., June 23	7 A. M.
Thurs., June 24	3:30 P. M.	Thurs., June 24	7 A. M.
Sat., June 26	9 A. M.	Fri., June 25	3:30 A. M.
Sun., June 27	8 A. M.	Sat., June 26	3:30 P. M.
Mon., June 28	7 A. M.	Sun., June 27	3 P. M.
Tues., June 29	7 A. M.	Mon., June 28	11 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE.—Boats C. VIBBARD and D. DREW will commence their passages to Albany, on MONDAY, May 31, leaving Jay-st. pier, N. R., at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., connecting with the New-York Central, Hudson River and Harlem and Saratoga and Susquehanna Railroads for all points North and West. Landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; best railroad park.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier of N. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 20th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M. Connections at Norwalk and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1.25.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North River, Christopher-st., at 9 A. M., Brooklyn, E. River, Fulton-st., at 9:30, 11:30 and 2:30; Peck-slip, New-York, at 9:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDING at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Bayville), Glen Cove, Roslyn, Port Washington, Sea Cliff (Glenwood), Oakville, Bayville, Oyster Bay, Huntington, Northport, Port Jefferson, Port Jefferson Ferry, Port Jefferson, Port Jefferson Ferry, Port Jefferson, Port Jefferson Ferry

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Arizona—$123,504 in Treasure.

The steamship *Arizona*, which left Aspinwall June 15, reached this port yesterday. She brings the subjoined treasure list:

J. & W. Seligman & Co.	$[illegible]	F. Probst & Co.	$[illegible]
[illegible] Kelly & Co.	54,[illegible]	S. L. Isaac & Asch	[illegible]
[illegible] Weil	7,[illegible]	Order	[illegible]
Total			$123,[illegible]

Affairs on the Isthmus—No Mails from Bogota—Movements of Shipping—Personal Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, June 15, 1869.

No mails from Bogota, the capital of this Republic, have been received since the departure of the last New-York steamer. The *Conway* left Santa Martha on the 3d inst., arriving at Aspinwall the 5th. The low water in the Magdalena prevented the boats from coming down. There had been no rain at Carthagena for eight months. The *Bolivar* is momentarily expected, with the mails from Bogota. She is ten days over due, and fears are entertained of her safety. Reports are brought by the *Conway* saying there has been another outbreak at the capital, but these lack confirmation. Among the passengers per *Conway* from Carthagena, is Mr. AUGS. S. HANABERGH and family, United States Consul, who proceed to New-York in the *Arizona*.

Mr. CHARLES E. PERRY, the new Consul for Aspinwall, took possession of the Consulate on the 1st of June.

The French steamship *Panama*, sailed from Aspinwall (Colon) for St. Nazaire on the evening of the 1st inst., with a large number of passengers and 4,749 packages of merchandise. On the 1st of January, 1870, the St. Nazaire line will have a connecting line on the South Pacific, which will compete with the Pacific (English) Steam Navigation Company.

The steamer *Montijo*, from Chiriqui and Sona, arrived at Panama on the morning of the 3d instant. Small-pox, of a malignant type, had made its appearance at David, in Chiriqui, and the place had been deserted except by the old people. On the 25th of May, a shock of an earthquake was felt, and the old men and women rushed into the streets. No injury, however, was done to the city.

Saturday, the 5th, was a happy day for the Acting President of Panama. By invitation of the commander of the United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, Governor VALLERINO, (Acting President, &c., &c.,) the Secretary of State and a number of ladies and gentlemen visited the *Jamestown*, now in the harbor of Panama. The President received the customary salute. The guests were very hospitably and sumptuously entertained by Captain TRUXTON, and were delighted with their visit. After spending a number of hours aboard, they left the trim old ship riding the peaceful waters of the bay, and returned within the walls of Panama, with recollections of a good time spent in the company of the gentlemanly officers of the *Jamestown*.

The United States gunboat *Yantic*, Captain ABBOTT, arrived at Aspinwall on the 6th inst., direct from Port-au-Prince. A French man-of-war had arrived off the island with yellow fever on board, but there had been no communication with her, and the *Yantic* is entirely free from disease.

The *Neva* reached Aspinwall Sunday evening, the 6th, bringing 161 passengers and a large quantity of freight.

The Panama Railroad Company's bark *Idaho*, from New-York May 25, reached Aspinwall on the 7th inst., after a very quick passage.

Dr. DICKSON, bearer of dispatches from President CORREOSO, reached Panama on the 7th inst. The steamer *Montijo*, belonging to H. SCHUBER, Esq., an enterprising American merchant, was dispatched to Agua Dulce, and returned on the 9th with the President on board. Great alarm was manifested by some people, who feared that the President might be seized on his arrival, owing to a foolish report put into circulation. All remains quiet.

DANIEL CLARK, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Peruvian Navy, arrived by the *Neva*, en route for Lima.

Colonel G. M. TOTTEN, Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad, reached here per *Arizona*, en route for Guatemala, and, in company with WM. NELSON, Esq., Commercial Agent, sailed per steamship *Costa Rica* on the 11th inst.

June 9 an accident occurred on board Pacific Railroad Company's bark *Idaho*, which resulted in the killing of one man and badly wounding another.

The United States sloop-of-war *Gettysburg* sailed from Aspinwall for Port-au-Prince on the afternoon of the same day, all well.

There has been communication established between Aspinwall and Kingston three times a week. By the new arrangement of the Royal Mail and French Steamship Lines, all steamers call at Kingston. This makes a residence on the Isthmus quite endurable. In case of sickness, it is now an easy matter to reach the mountain districts of Jamaica, where pure, cool and invigorating air can be found. The climate of Newcastle is compared to a New-York May and June.

There is little or no sickness on the Isthmus at present. Aspinwall is perfectly healthy, and with the exception of a few cases of small-pox among the lower classes outside the walls of Panama, that city is healthy too. Although we are in the middle of the second month of the rainy season, there have been but few showers and the weather remains pleasant.

Business on the Isthmus is very dull. Owing to excessive taxation and revolutions in the State of Panama, merchants complain bitterly.

HENRY ROESSLE, an Albanian, paid Panama a visit recently, stopping at a first-class hotel, giving dinners, ordering the best brands of wine, &c., until one fine morning he disappeared, leaving the landlord his luggage. He next turned up in Aspinwall, and the last heard of him he had shipped on board the *Yantic* as coal-passer.

To-night, the 15th, the theatre at Panama is to be opened by an Italian Opera troupe. Among the artists are Signor Pietro Visoni, Signora Louisa Riva de Visoni, Prima Donna; Signor Luigi Stephini, Signor Eugenio Luisia, Signor Timoleon Barattini.

Southern Countries—Revenue Changes in Chili—Destructive Norther—Improvements in Peru—Affairs in Bolivia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, June 15, 1869.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Peru*, Commander D. M. HAMMIL, from South American ports, arrived on the afternoon of the 3d inst.

CHILI.

The dreary debates and long-pending trial consequent on the impeachment of the Judges of the Supreme Court, Messrs. MONTT, PALMA, BARRIGA and VALENZUELA, have at length been terminated by the acquittal of all the accused.

The agricultural exhibition continues to attract thousands of visitors daily.

By a Presidential decree the following articles have been declared free of import duty: Tar, anchors, chains, and all articles used in the construction and repairing of vessels, as also all kinds of provisions intended for use on board ship, even though they be stored on shore.

We take the following from *El Mercurio* of Valparaiso, of May 17:

"During Wednesday afternoon, the weather, which had been remarkably fine up to that time, commenced to wear a threatening appearance, and by 2 A. M. on Thursday a northerly wind set in with appearance of a 'blow home.' At 5 A. M. it settled down for a good blow, and, in consequence, all was activity in the bay in securing the shipping in the tiers and at single anchor. The barometer fell steadily all day, and in the afternoon a very heavy sea set in, causing considerable damage to the Government works in front of the bonded stores in course of erection. In one place the sea made a breach, washing away the esplanade to within seven paces of the new building, and further on the sea wall and esplanade have been almost totally destroyed. The foundation stones of the sea wall having been laid on the rocks without cement of any kind, some of them have been displaced, leaving the part running above the water line, and which is laid with cement, intact, thus forming an arch under which the sea rushed in, carrying back with it as it receded enormous quantities of earth, used to fill in the esplanade. The damage to the works is estimated at $100,000, and if the norther had lasted a few hours longer, or if it had been equal in strength to others that have been felt here, the destruction of the works and buildings would have been complete. The news of the disaster brought some hundreds of persons to the spot, but not one evinced the slightest surprise at what had happened, all appearing to be perfectly well aware of the flimsy nature of the construction of the works."

Exchange on London at 3 to 30, 60 and 90 days, at 45d.@46¼d., 45½d.@45¾d.; on Paris, at 4.80, 4.82½, 4.75@4.77½.

PERU.

News from Peru is not of great importance. The yellow fever is fast disappearing, there being but few cases to report. The measures for the prosperity of the country are now being taken by the Government in the shape of the irrigation of the fertile province of Piura, in the northern region, and of the level grounds of Islay, which are now without vegetation, in conjunction with the railway works, are a grand improvement which promises soon to change the aspect of affairs through the whole of the Department of Arequipa, in spite of the constant announcement by every mail of severe earthquake shocks.

The exploring expedition in the mountains of Chanchamayo is progressing favorably. The plan of having quick communication from the Pacific coast to the River Amazon depends entirely on the success of the exploring expedition.

HENRY C. BRENT, Esq., has been recognized officially as United States Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim, during the absence of General HOVEY.

BOLIVIA.

News from the capital, La Paz, is meagre. President MALGAREJO had returned from his military tour from near the Peruvian frontier on the 14th of May.

In the capital some cases of typhus fever had occurred, causing considerable alarm. The Sanitary Board had adopted certain precautions, one of which was the detention in Nassaure of mule-drivers coming from Tacna.

Rumors of discontent in the southern provinces having reached headquarters, a force of 700 men, under General IRIGOYEN, had been ordered to depart thither.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Union Course, L. I.

Two trotting matches came off on the above course yesterday afternoon, but in consequence of most of the trotting *habitués* being absent at Narragansett Park meeting, the attendance was limited, and confined almost entirely to the personal friends of the owners of the respective horses. The first match trotted was for $500, mile heats, three in five, between W. H. NELSON'S b. g. *Andrew Johnson*, to wagon, and Mr. CLARENCE'S bl. s. *Prince*, in harness. The namesake of the late President was the favorite in the betting, $100 to $40 being the current odds on his winning the race. *Prince* won the first heat in 3:07, the other horse evidently not trying for it. In the second heat, *Prince* was distanced in 2:54.

The second match was also for $500, mile heats, three in five, to wagon, between W. H. NELSON'S g. g. *Gray Harry*, and J. MCLOUGHLIN'S cr. c. g. *Grocery Boy*. *Gray Harry* won in three straight heats. Time—3:10, 3:09, 3:10½.

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, L. I., June 23.—Match $500, mile heats, best three in five:

W. H. Nelson's b. g. Andrew Johnson, to wagon	1	1
Mr. Clarence's blk. s. Prince, in harness	1	dis.

Time—3:07, 2:54.

SAME DAY.—Match $500, mile heats to wagon.

W. H. Nelson's g. g. Gray Harry	1	1	1
J. McLoughlin's cr. c. g. Grocery Boy	2	2	2

Time—3:10, 3:09, 3:10½.

The Buckeye Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 23.

The Buckeye trotting races took place today. The first race, mile heats, in harness, for horses that never beat 2:50, resulted as follows:

Loder's Greenback	1	2	1	1
Maher's Pilot	4	3	dist.	
Gilbert's White Face	2	1	2	2
Abbott's Josie	dist.			
Scott's Carrie Davis	3	dist.		

Time—2:39½, 2:39½, 2:37½, 2:38½.

SECOND RACE.—Mile heats, in harness, for horses that never beat 2:45.

Schuyler Crosby	4	1	1	withdrawn.
Lame Topsy	1	2	2	1 1
Live Oak	distanced.			
Abdallah Chief	distanced.			

B. G. THOMAS, of Lexington, the owner of *Hearsay*, proposes to have this horse make the fastest time ever made. If he succeeds he is to receive $5,000; but if he fails, nothing.

The Newcastle Races.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 23.

At the Newcastle races to-day, the Northumberland Plate, 300 sovereigns, added to handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, was won by Mr. BOWE'S b. c. *The Spy*, beating by a length. *Mysotis* second, who came in two lengths ahead of *Kings Cross*, third. Seven ran. The betting at the start was two to one against *The Spy*, six to one against *Mysotis* and twelve to one against *Kings Cross*.

Opening of the Narragansett Park, in Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, June 23.

The opening races at Narragansett Park took place to-day. The weather was fine and the track a little heavy. The attendance was large, the racing lively, and the result generally satisfactory. The first race, for a purse of $1,850, $1,000 to the first, and $600 to the second horse, was won by MACE'S *Locust*, beating REED'S bay gelding. Time—2:47½, 2:44½, 2:46½, 2:44¾.

The second race, for a purse of $1,800, $1,200 to first horse, and $600 to second, was won by *Rhode Island* in three straight heats, beating *Bashaw, Jr.* Time—2:30, 2:29, 2:29½.

The racing will be continued to-morrow if the weather permits.

Racing at Watertown, N. Y.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Wednesday, June 23.

The second day's race at the River Park Course, for a purse of $500, for horses that never beat 2:35, was won by E. SCOTT'S (of Henderson) b. g. *Jim Smith*, in three heats. Time, 2:35, 2:37½, 2:38½. *Lola Mathews* was second, and *Kitty* third. *Rosa Golddust* did not start.

BASE BALL.

Mutual vs. Yale—A Short and Handsome Contest.

The visit of the University Nine, of Yale College, to the Metropolis yesterday afforded the admirers of our national game an opportunity of seeing one of the prettiest and quickest played contests on record. On the occasion of the first game of the match, at New-Haven, on the 9th inst., the champions barely escaped defeat, the score standing 16 to 18 in a short and well-played game. Although there was a greater disparity in the score of the contest yesterday, it has seldom been equaled as a display of fielding, while it was without doubt the shortest game of the season.

The game opened with a score of 1 to 0 in favor of the Mutuals, sharp fielding marking the play of both nines. In the second inning, after giving the Collegians their second blank, the Mutuals hit HOOKER very freely, and being assisted by a little wild throwing, ran up a score of 7 runs. In the balance of the game they only made 7 more runs, making 15 in all. In the third innings the Collegians made their first run, and in the sixth they obtained four more on clean hits, HOOKER making a home run on the longest hit of the game. In the last three innings the Yales were unable to add anything to their score, and at 4:35, just one hour and forty minutes from its commencement, the game was ended. The Mutuals have never played a better fielding game, not even excepting their memorable contest with the Cincinnati Club.

The few errors committed by the Yales were lost sight of in admiration of the many difficult stops and accurate throws of MCCLINTOCK, MCCUTCHEON and WHEELER. The outfield was admirably attended to by DEMING and CONDICT; the former marking his play by a very pretty catch, which was one of the features of the game. RICHARDS also made a difficult catch of a foul fly, putting out the last man in the ninth inning. FRENCH'S play at first was perfect, fifteen of the twenty-seven outs being at his base.

Of the Mutuals, where all did so well we do not wish to particularize. With the exception of a couple of wild throws by E. MILLS, not a muff was made, which is the more rare, as the Mutuals do not surprise their friends by such displays as often as they might.

The Mutuals met the Collegians at the New-Haven Depot at 1 o'clock, and from that time till they left for home last night on the 11 o'clock boat, every attention was shown them. At 7 o'clock an elegant dinner was discussed at the Metropolitan Hotel, at which some twenty-five members of both clubs sat down. Afterward the Yales visited Niblo's, and the Olympic, at the invitation of the President of the Mutuals, Mr. JOHN WILDEY. The Collegians were delighted with their reception and treatment, and will long bear the Mutual Club in remembrance. The score was as follows:

YALE.	O.	R.	1st. B.	T. B.	MUTUAL.	O.	R.	1st. B.	T. B.
McClintock, 2d b.	3	1	1	1	C. Hunt, l. f.	3	2	1	1
Deming, l. f.	2	1	1	1	Hatfield, 2d b.	3	2	2	2
Hooker, p.	3	1	1	4	E. Mills, s. s.	3	1	2	3
McCutcheon, s. s.	4	0	0	0	E. Hunt, c. f.	3	1	2	2
French, 1st b.	4	0	0	0	Swandell, 3d b.	3	1	0	0
Condict, c. f.	3	0	2	2	C. Mills, c.	3	2	2	2
Richards, c.	4	0	0	0	Eggler, 1st b.	3	2	1	1
Wheeler, 3d b.	2	1	1	2	McMahon, r. f.	1	4	3	3
Lewis, r. f.	2	1	1	1	Wolters, p.	5	1	1	1
Total	27	5	8	12	Total	27	15	14	15

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Yale	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	—5
Mutual	1	7	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	—15

Umpire—John Grum, of the Eckfords.
Scorers—Messrs. Evarts and McCarty.
Time of Game—One hour and four minutes.

Columbia Yacht Club Regatta—A Dull Race—The Edith E. Gage the Winner.

The second annual regatta of the Columbia Yacht Club came off yesterday afternoon, the start being made from the Club-house at the foot of West Fifty-seventh-street at 11:55. Only eight of the thirteen boats belonging to the club entered. They were: First-class sloops—Lottie, Commodore J. A. Weaver; Edith E. Gage, Gage and Bell; Ethelind, Vice-Commodore C. F. Tompkins. Second-class sloops—Onward, Charles Scattergood; Rebecca, James Skillen; Uncle Ben, R. Weaver. Third-class sloops—Lillie, Osborn and Hanlon; Betsy, J. B. Maney.

The start was very well made considering the unfavorable circumstances, there not being sufficient wind to enable the boats to get in position. The *Lillie* took the lead, followed closely by the *Edith E. Gage* and *Ethelind*, the other boats creeping slowly behind. When the yachts had got about a mile up the river a slight breeze sprang up from the southeast and they then began to send along, *Lillie* still maintaining the lead, but under the favorable influences of the breeze having to give place to the *Edith E. Gage*, who maintained the leading position throughout the race. The upper stake boat was passed, first by the *Edith E. Gage*, the *Lillie* being about one minute and a half behind her; *Onward* third. The other boats were all considerably astern. The run home was made by tacking with a pretty good wind from the southeast. The race was completed and the stake boat turned as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Edith E. Gage	3	—	—
Lillie	3	3	—
Onward	3	13	25
Rebecca	3	20	—
Betsy	4	11	—

The *Lottie* came in third, but did not go as far as the upper stake-boat, and was, therefore, out of the race. The winners were declared to be the *Edith E. Gage*, first class; *Onward*, second class, and *Betsy*, third class. The prizes are a piece of plate for the winner in each class.

The course was from a stake-boat off Fifty-seventh-street, to Mount St. Vincent, near Yonkers, a distance of twenty-two miles.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Street Dogs and Hydrophobia—The Life-Saving Apparatus by the Water-Side—Records of Mortality.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held its usual weekly session yesterday afternoon, President G. B. LINCOLN in the chair.

The Sanitary Committee, to whom had been referred a communication from Mr. HENRY BERGH, protesting against the pounding and indiscriminate slaughter of dogs by the City authorities, reported that, in their opinion, an ordinance should be passed by the Board to prevent those animals, in one way or another, from running about loosely in warm weather within the limits of the Metropolitan District. In the course of the report the Committee stated that the causes of spontaneous hydrophobia in dogs are unknown; that the disease prevails in all countries, at all seasons of the year, and among both sexes of the animals; that it is contagious; that it is most prevalent in places where dogs rove in greatest numbers, and that a single affected dog will cause wide-spread epidemic where many run at large. Hence the necessity of the proposed ordinance. The matter was referred to the Counsel for an opinion.

One of the Sanitary Inspectors of the Board reported that at noon yesterday the upper half of the sunken square bounded by Sixty-first and Sixty-fourth streets and Madison and Fourth avenues, was still in a very filthy condition. Counsel was instructed to enter a final order to be placed in the hands of the Sanitary Superintendent for immediate fulfillment.

Residents of various parts of the City complained of the filthiness of the streets, and asked the Board to do all that it could to have them cleaned at once. Among other localities mentioned was the Sixth-avenue, from Forty-fifth to Fifty-ninth-street, which, it was alleged, had not been swept once during the past four years. The President was asked to confer with the Street-cleaning Department relative to the matter.

Sanitary Superintendent Harris presented a report from Inspector JUDSON relative to the number, location and condition of the life-saving apparatus now in use at the different ferries and wharves about the City. Dr. HARRIS stated in a letter accompanying the report that upward of thirty drowning persons had been rescued within the past nine months by this means, or one for every apparatus. Dr. JUDSON found all the apparatus in good condition. He recommended that a complete station be established on every pier from the foot of Grand-street, East River, to the foot of Gansevoort-street, North River; and that along the entire water-side of the Metropolitan District those points be selected for the establishment of rescue stations where children and adults are most exposed to the danger of falling overboard. Attention was called also to the importance of maintaining an adequate supply of life-saving instruments on board of steamboats, especially those bearing large companies of excursionists. The report was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

Dr. HARRIS' weekly report contained the figures of mortality in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, for the week ending on Saturday last, which have already been published. In concluding his letter the Superintendent states that in Breslau and several other German towns, small-pox has assumed the character of an epidemic. At no former period in twenty years has there been such prevalence of that loathsome malady. From information received from those and the other cities of Europe, we are warranted in stating that in no other great city in the world is small-pox more completely under control than in New-York. Vaccination is again proved to be the only adequate safeguard when the contagion is threatening. The presence of yellow fever in hospital ships in the Lower Bay and its occurrence in West Indian vessels will not endanger the public health, for it is controlled by the simplest of means, namely, absolute quarantine and disinfection of all infected things.

The Board finally adjourned until Monday next.

The Spanish Duelist and the Barber—A Tragic Comedy.

Testimony was taken yesterday afternoon at Jefferson Market Police Court, in the case of JOSE FERRAR DEL CONTO, editor of *El Cronista*, a Spanish journal published in this City, who was accused by LORENZO THOMASELLI, a barber doing business on Broadway, with coming into his store on the 21st ult., and threatening his life. The affair has excited considerable attention from the fact that it indicates the bitter animosity existing between Spanish and Cuban residents in this City, growing out of the revolutionary movements in Cuba; and also because the defendant was a principal in a duel recently fought by him in Canada, with a Cuban gentleman named FRANCISCO DEL PORTO, the editor of *La Revolucion*, a paper devoted to the insurrectionary cause. The encounter was ferociously conducted by Señor DEL CONTO, who conceived that his opponent had grievously injured his honor by newspaper lampoons; the result was the serious wounding of the latter. It was a very hot-tempered display on both sides. Previous to its occurrence, as is alleged, the Cuban gentleman circulated a small sheet, whose title had a punning resemblance to Señor DEL CONTO'S name, and which contained satirical references to the latter, and a caricature of him. The caricature was conspicuously hung in THOMASELLI'S barber's shop, where Cuban patriots largely congregated; and thither went the Spanish editor for the purpose of destroying the obnoxious piece. The proprietor complained that on Señor DEL CONTO'S arrival he menaced his life, and he makes this conduct the ground for a criminal action. At the examination Mr. HENRY SHERMAN, brother of General SHERMAN, acted as counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. HENRY MORANGE for the defendant. The evidence was of a personal nature, without being very conclusive in proving an assault, and warrants the conjecture that the case will not long remain in Court. The defence proposed to prove that the caricature in question was justification for any angry demonstrations which Señor DEL CONTO might have made; that the complainant was aware of the hostility which existed between the editors at the time he permitted it to be exhibited in his shop; that he saw his Cuban customers laugh at and comment on it, but made no attempt to remove it; and that the accused did not offer to draw a pistol—all of which had been partially but not conclusively proven in the examination of THOMASELLI. The complainant, on being questioned by his counsel, deposed that the defendant had entered his place, crying "*Muerto, muerto,*" meaning that he would kill him. The case was finally adjourned till next Saturday afternoon.

Robbery at the Brooklyn Post Office—Arrest of the Thief, and His Confession of Guilt.

EUGENE B. TUNISON, a clerk in the Brooklyn Post Office, was arrested yesterday, on the charge of robbing the mail and appropriating the proceeds. TUNISON is about 27 years of age, and was appointed stamp clerk in November last, under the Postmastership of ANTHONY CAMPBELL. His duties included the sorting of letters from 7 to 9:30 o'clock every morning, and during the remainder of the day he sold stamps at the window. In January last the porter found an open letter in the water-closet just after TUNISON had left it. That circumstance, and subsequent indications of dishonorable work, led to the suspicion that TUNISON was stealing letters daily and appropriating their contents to his own use. Mr. GAYLOR, the Post Office Detective, was informed of the matter, and as soon as that official could spare time from other engagements, he addressed himself to the duty of looking after Mr. TUNISON. He soon discovered that the suspicions alluded to were too well-founded. On the 15th inst. not less than thirty letters, all torn open, were found in the bowl of the water-closet just after TUNISON had left it, and yesterday he was arrested in the closet, having a letter which he had opened in his hand. He was promptly taken before Commissioner JONES, when he pleaded guilty, and was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

On visiting the boarding-house of TUNISON, in Willoughby-street, a number of articles were found in his room, all of which had been stolen from the Post Office. The operations of the prisoner appear to have been of so reckless a character, that he can give no approximate idea of the amount of his depredations, but the amount is supposed to have been large. His method was to open the letters and abstract their contents, destroying the letters afterward. TUNISON is a young man of respectable connections, and was enabled to subsequently to pay his expenses. [illegible]

The Responsibility of the Erie Railroad Disasters.

We published yesterday a statement to the effect that one JOHN BOWEN had been arrested, charged with having obstructed the track of the Erie Railroad, thereby causing the several disasters and accidents which have lately occurred on the road. Naturally supposing that the management of the Erie road would be glad to have the points of the evidence against the man or his rumored confession of his crime published, in order to set the road right before the traveling public, we sent reporters to the Erie office to obtain such facts as would clear up the mystery of the terrible Carr's Rock disaster and other minor casualties. No facts were obtainable; the confession of BOWEN, though made, as stated, six days ago, was not to be had, and no information of the commitment of the man or the nature of the charges preferred could be elicited. The Erie managers state that the publication of the confession at this time would warn other guilty parties who are now being watched.

Sudden Death of a Printer.

EDWARD Y. ALLEN, a compositor on the TIMES, died very suddenly of apoplexy at his residence in Williamsburg on Wednesday afternoon. He attended to his duties the night previous in apparently good health, but on his arrival home complained of a headache, which did not excite any alarm, but only an hour or two later he repeated his complaint, and the usual remedies were applied and he was left to rest. The hour having arrived for him to arise, his mother rapped on his door, but receiving no reply, entered the room and found him apparently asleep, but really lifeless. He served three years in the war as a member of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, and received his discharge after having been severely wounded at Gettysburg. He was respected by a large number of acquaintances as a man of benevolence, honesty and sobriety.

Capture of Freight-Car Thieves—Large Quantities of Stolen Silks Recovered.

Some time since about $1,100 worth of raw silk was stolen from an Erie freight train, while in transit from Jersey City to Paterson. The Police of both cities were at once notified, and the utmost efforts made to find a clue to the perpetrators of the robbery. Yesterday evening, from information received, the result of cautious plans made by Chief FOWLER and his assistants, two men were arrested near Hudson City, and were brought to the Jersey City Police Station. These arrests led to the recovery of a large quantity of the raw silk stolen, as already stated. For obvious reasons the Police do not wish to make public any further details, as by so doing the ends of justice might be defeated.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The seventh and ninth companies of the Seventh Regiment will parade in full uniform, white pantaloons, on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, to receive the fourth company on its return from Glen Cove, Long Island. Should it rain the gray pantaloons will be worn instead of the white. The reception will take place at the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, at 8 o'clock. Members of other companies of the regiment are invited to participate.

About 9 o'clock last evening a box of jewelry, valued at $65, was stolen from front of No. 200 Bowery. It belonged to a young peddler who had a stand at the place. He deposited it under the window of the store at that number, after having requested one of the inmates to watch it during his absence. He was gone a short time, and on his return found that his property, which embraced his entire stock in trade, had disappeared.

Late last evening CATHARINE MCGOWAN, of No. 86 Oliver-street, attempted to jump overboard at the Catharine-street Ferry with a child in her arms, but was prevented by JAMES MCGUIRE, of No. 124 Cherry-street. She was locked up, and the child was transferred to the father.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, Second-avenue, Rev. WM. C. STEEL, pastor, voted on the question of lay representation on Tuesday evening. Seventy-eight votes were cast, fifty-three against and twenty-five for the measure.

The Strawberry Fair of the New-York Fruit-growers' Club will be continued at Nos. 85 and 87 Park-place, with a discussion on the best varieties at 1:30 P. M. to-day. A large exhibition of berries is expected, as Messrs. REMIG & HEXAMER, of Newcastle, New-York, promise to enter 100 different kinds, besides which a number of varieties is expected from other leading cultivators of strawberries.

This evening the Berean Baptist Sunday School, corner of Bedford and Downing streets, will hold a strawberry festival, which, it is promised, will be a first-class affair.

The Commencement exercises of the University of the City of New-York will begin in the Grand Opera House, Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The drivers on the Eighth-avenue Railroad, who recently petitioned for an advance of their wages from $2 25 to $2 50, are awaiting a reply from the directors before further action. Those gentlemen will meet next Monday, when their action will be made known.

Brooklyn.

A battalion of about 250 men, in full dress uniform, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, under command of Major A. H. ROGERS, left the City last night on the steamer *State of Maine*, to spend one day in New-Haven. All the New-Haven companies will turn out to receive them on their arrival in the City of Elms. A number of the prominent Brooklyn City officials accompany them as guests.

Westchester County.

The twenty-fourth annual Commencement of St. John's College, Fordham, will take place on Wednesday, June 30, 1869. A special train will leave Harlem Depot, corner Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, at 11 A. M.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 23—11 A. M.
Consols open at 93 for money, and 93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 80¾. Stocks firm; Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 95.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 23—11 A. M.
COTTON—The market opens quiet.
Middling Uplands.......12⅛d.
Middling Orleans.......12¼d.
The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—California White Wheat, 10s. 2d. ₩ cental; No. 2 Red Western buoyant at 9s. 1d.; Flour, 23s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 23.
Whale Oil, £41 ₩ ton. Sugar, afloat, quiet and steady.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 23—1 P. M.
United States Five-twenty Bonds, 80¾. Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 20¾.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 23—1 P. M.
COTTON—The market is active; the sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 3d. ₩ cental for California White, and 9s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western.
PROVISIONS—Cheese, 76s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine.

HAVRE, Wednesday, June 23.
COTTON—The market opens active; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 146f. ₩ cwt.; Low Middling, afloat, 144½f. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 23—4:30 P. M.
Consols closed at 93⅛ for money, and 93¼@93⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 80¾. Stocks firm. Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 23—4:30 P. M.
COTTON—The market closed a shade easier. Middling Uplands, 12⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales.
PROVISIONS—Lard, 73s. ₩ cwt.
PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 9d. ₩ cwt. for Common North Carolina.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 23.
Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat. Linseed Oil buoyant at £32 ₩ ton.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, June 23.
Petroleum buoyant at 49f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 23.
TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON—nothing doing. FLOUR buoyant; Superfine, $4 25@5 25; Extra, $4 75@5 50; Double Extra, $5 75@6 50; Treble Extra, $6 50@7 50; Choice and Fancy, $7 50@9 50. Family brands, $10@10 50. WHEAT—No. 2 Spring, $1 15@1 20; strictly Prime to Choice Red Fall, $1 35@1 40; fully Choice to Fancy, $1 45@1 50. CORN firm for best grades, other qualities dull. Mixed in bulk, 57½c.@60c.; Choice to Fancy White in bulk, 71c.@75c.; Mixed, in sacks, 65c.@70c.; Prime to Fancy Yellow, 73c.@75c.; Prime to Fancy White, 80c.@85c. OATS declining; Good to Fancy, 60c.@65c. RYE advancing; Choice, $1 15. WHISKY dull at 96c. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $33 50@33 75, the latter for heavy. Dry-salted MEATS dull. SHOULDERS, 12¼c., packed. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD nominally 19½c.@19¾c. CATTLE steady at $3 50@7. Live HOGS firm at $7@9. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 7,500 bushels.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 23.
FLOUR active and higher; Spring Extras, $5 37@6 25. WHEAT quiet; No. 1, $1 31¼@1 32; No. 2, $1 27. CORN easier; sales of No. 1 at 68c.; No. 2 at 67½c. OATS active and firm; sales of No. 2 at 60c. RYE firmer and higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 05; No. 2 at $1 02. BARLEY scarce and nominal. HIGHWINES steady at $[illegible]. Mess PORK, $32 50@32 75, closing $32 50. HAMS, 18½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 12½c. LARD, 19¼c. CATTLE quiet at $4 50@5 87½ for Common; $6 25@6 75 for Fair to Medium; $6 87½@7 40 for Good to Choice. Live HOGS active and higher; Common, $8 12@8 40; Fair to Medium, $8 60@9; Good to Choice, $9 20@9 35; Fancy, $9 50@9 60. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 74,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 5,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 4,300 Hogs. FREIGHTS active and lower at 6¼c. on Wheat, 6½c. on Corn and 4¼c. on Oats to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 23.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 150,000 bushels; Corn, 302,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Flour, 5,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 73,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels. FLOUR better; sales 100 bbls. Western Bakers' at $6 87 10; 150 bbls. City-ground Spring at $6 25@6 50; 50 bbls. Western Bakers' at $7 25. WHEAT excited and higher. [illegible] Milwaukee Club at $1 37; 32,000 bushels [illegible] at $1 37 [illegible]. CORN active, [illegible] at [illegible]. OATS [illegible]. Western at [illegible]. Other articles unchanged. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 7¼c. @8c. to New-York.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, June 23.
FLOUR active and 50c. higher on Spring and medium grades, and 25c. on Double Extra; sales 2,500 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White, and $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT active and 5c. higher; sales 7,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50; 12,000 bushels do., to arrive, at $1 46; 4,200 No. 1 do. on private terms; 3,000 bushels Amber State at $1 60; 5,000 bushels Prime White Canada at $1 85, and 720 bushels Choice do. at $1 90. CORN firm and in good demand; sales 10,000 bushels No. 1 Indiana at 81c.@82c., and 12,800 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 80c. RYE quiet. CORN MEAL, $1 75 ₩ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $17@18; Shipstuffs, $20@22; Middlings, $26@28 ₩ ton. Canal FREIGHTS unchanged—Wheat, 8½c.; Corn, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—126,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 1,767,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—7,800 bushels Wheat, 890,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 23.
COTTON steady; Middling Uplands, 33½c.; Middling Gulf, 34½c. BARK dull; No. 1 Quercitron, $42. FLOUR more active; sales 2,000 bbls. Northwestern Extra Family, $6 87½@8 50; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $6; Ohio and Indiana Extra Family, $6 62½@7 75; Fancy, $8 50@10 50. RYE FLOUR, $6 25. WHEAT held firmly; sales, 3,000 bushels; Red, $1 45@1 50; Amber, $1 55. RYE unchanged. CORN in moderate demand; sales, 5,000 bushels; Yellow at 94c.@95c.; Mixed, 88c.@90c.; High Mixed Western, 91c.@92c. OATS steady; sales, 5,000 bushels Western at 74c.@76c. PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 28c.; Refined, 30½c.@30¾c. WHISKY held at $1 03.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 23.
COTTON easier; Middlings, 31½c.; sales 150 bales; receipts, 47 bales; exports, 4,186 bales. GOLD, 137¼@137½. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 150½@151; New-York Sight, ¼ premium. SUGAR and MOLASSES nominal. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 50; Double Extra, $6 10; Treble Extra, $6 37. CORN dull; White, 97½c. OATS, 71c.@72c. BRAN, 97c.@$1. HAY—Prime, $26@27. PORK held at $35. BACON, 15c.@18¾c.@19c. LARD—Tierce, 20¼c.@21c.; Keg, 21c.@22c. COFFEE dull at 14¾c.@15¾c.; Prime, 16½@16¾c.; stock in first hands 17,000; second hand, 22,000 sacks. WHISKY firm; Western Rectified, 95c.@97½c.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, June 23.
FLOUR firm; Double Extra and Fancy, $6 50@8. WHEAT active and better; Amber, $1 45, on spot; $1 40 buyer June; $1 41 seller July. CORN advancing; No. 1, 73c.; No. 2, 71c. OATS quiet; Michigan, 66c. RYE—Small sales of No. 2 at $1. BARLEY unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 4,600 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 4,500 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,100 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 7,500 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 23.
FLOUR advanced 25c.; Family, $5 75@6. WHEAT firm at $1 25@1 30. CORN in good demand at 85c.@86c. OATS steady at 68c.@72c. RYE firm and scarce at $1 30. COTTON firm; Middlings, 32c. WHISKY dull; offered at 94c., with no buyers. Mess PORK, $33. Bulk MEATS, 13c.@17c. BACON, nominally, 14½c. for Shoulders; 17¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD held at 19¼c., with no demand. GOLD, 136¾. Money close. EXCHANGE firmer.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, June 23.
FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT quoted at $1 30 for No. 1; $1 26 for No. 2. OATS dull at 60c. for No. 2. CORN firm at 67c. for No. 2. RYE firm at $1 01 for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. FREIGHTS weak and lower at 7c. to Buffalo, and 12c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 126,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 23.
COTTON unchanged. FLOUR active at full prices. WHEAT firmer; Prime Valley, $1 65@1 75. CORN dull; Prime White, 90c.@92c.; Yellow, 93c. OATS dull at 75c. for light. Mess PORK firm at $34. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 18c.@18½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; Shoulders, 15c.@15½c.; Hams, 20c.@22½c. LARD firm at 20c.@20½c. WHISKY firm and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 23.
FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 50. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 15. CORN firm at 85c. OATS firm at 70c. RYE firm at $1 15. TOBACCO steady; sales 206 hhds. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $32 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. LARD, in tierces, 19¾c. HIGHWINES weak at 95c.

DETROIT, Wednesday, June 23.
FLOUR advanced 25c.; Choice White, $7 50@8. WHEAT excited and advanced 6c.; Extra White, $1 75; No. 1 White, $1 60; No. 2 White, $1 36; No. 1 Amber, $1 32. OATS very firm at 65c.@66c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, June 23.
COTTON dull and nominal at 31½c.; receipts, 60 bales; exports, 4 bales. FLOUR flat. WHEAT firmer; New, $1 25@1 45. CORN, firm at 92c.@95c. OATS dull at 75c. PORK, $34 75. LARD, 20c.@21c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15c.; Sides, 19c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, June 23.
Spirits TURPENTINE closed steady at 38c. RESIN quiet at $1 80@$5 25. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 65@2 65. TAR, $2 25. COTTON, 30c. for Middlings.

MOBILE, Wednesday, June 23.
COTTON nominal; nothing done; Low Middlings, 29¼c.@30c.; receipts, 24 bales.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, June 23.
COTTON dull; sales, 25 bales; Middlings, 31c.; receipts, 153 bales; exports coastwise, 941 bales.

AUGUSTA, GA., Wednesday, June 23.
COTTON—Market quiet and irregular; Middlings, 30½c.@31c.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, June 23.
COTTON—Market firm; Middlings, 31c.; sales nominal; receipts, 112 bales; exports, 573 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 23.
Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 103; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad 32¼; Reading Railroad, 49¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅞. Gold, 137.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 23—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	S.	Raining	[illegible]
Halifax	S. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Boston	E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
New-York	E.	Overcast	[illegible]
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Washington	W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Richmond	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Oswego	S.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Buffalo	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Pittsburg	—	Clear	[illegible]
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Louisville	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Mobile	S.	Hazy	[illegible]
New-Orleans	S.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Key West	—	Cloudy	[illegible]
Havana	W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Charleston	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."—There's no denying but the KNOX Hat is a "thing of beauty," but unfortunately for the wearers, fortunately for KNOX, hats are perishable articles; but while they last (and nothing in the hat line outlasts them,) KNOX'S hats are joys at the head of all. The KNOX Emporium is at No. 212 Broadway, as everybody knows, but we thought we'd mention it, "you know."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Union	June 12	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Hermann	June 24	New-York	Bremen.
Liberia	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	June 26	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	June 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	June 26	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA.

Eagle	June 24	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at the General Post Office at 2 o'clock P. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hermann*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the Pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, at 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 4 P. M.
East via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 23.—*In steamship Cuba, for Liverpool.*—Mr. Childs and son, R. W. Childs and colored boy, John Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Curtiss, Mrs. Ballard, J. D. Burnside, J. W. Cockayne, Thos. Bates, D. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Craig, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stewart, Miss Stewart, W. A. W. Stewart, John Ford, Dr. J. R. Stuart, J. A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Edsall, Hy. Chenwert, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Smith, Miss O'Reilley, J. G. Chapman, John Chalmers, George Bresch, W. L. Cumshaw, Misses R. and Ella Rickaby, Miss Hardy and 2 sisters, Mr. and Mrs. A. Belmont, 2 daughters, 3 sons, nurse, 2 maidservants and manservant, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Birt, U. A. Baldwin, child and servant, Geo. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wilkinson, child, infant and servant, Miss Dill, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kimball, W. B. Kimball, G. W. Schmidt, T. T. Purdy, Captain and Mrs. W. H. Rathbone, Henry Hodges, David Hodges, W. H. Bridgeman, J. Goldstein, two Misses Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Whitney, nurse and child, M. D. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Thompson and child, R. W. Woodbridge, Mrs. and Miss Coles, A. F. Wheeler, Mrs. G. B. Smith, daughter and servant, S. B. Jackson, T. R. Edwards, Mrs. Jackson, Miss H. Jackson, Miss S. Jackson, Mr. Smith, J. B. England, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Miller, Miss Wolcott, R. E. Nichols and friend, D. S. Wambold, W. Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Backus, Charles Ingersoll, General F. A. Starring, W. E. Curtiss, Mr. and Mrs. A. Allaire, infant and servant, E. P. Ballard and son, D. Pappa, A. Flamm, F. Mediner, Miss Burgoyne, Mrs. McNeer, Miss Merrick, L. Schroeder, P. W. Collins, F. O'Byrne, Tho. Askham, Thos. McLean, J. H. Dallas, Jr., Samuel McLean, Mrs. McLean, Miss McLean, B. Sears, W. B. McGrath.

JUNE 23.—*In steamship Minnesota, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Gager, George E. Bissett, E. N. Kent, S. Heidenberg, S. J. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Corning, Miss Ella Corning, C. M. Holst, D. Bonbright, Mrs. Austin, H. Kelley, Mrs. Ann Watkis, Thomas H. Taylor, R. R. D. Ian, W. H. Young, E. Watkis, Miss Gilman, Rev. Father Athanasius, Wm. C. Stamers, R. T. Sutton, G. T. Allen and son, Mr. Gilman, H. D. Meige, R. E. Young, Richard Young, Henriqui Macola, J. L. Corning, Jr., R. G. Corning, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Blossom, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Blossom, Master Benj. Blossom, Mrs. Wm. S. Thomas, James S. Bennett, Wm. H. Jones, Mrs. De Mott, Valentine Mott, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pinsen, F. W. Birnes.

In steamship North America, for St. Thomas and Brazil.—Jas. A. Partridge, U. S. Consul to Venezuela, Mrs. J. Partridge, Miss J. Partridge, A. H. Hugill, Mrs. F. M. Smith, Bust Price, Moses Pine, Rev. and Mrs. A. L. Blackford, L. D. Stewart, R. Buteau, Mrs. Hughes, Thos. Graham, H. Hughes, Francis G. Jones, Mrs. F. T. Da Rocha, George Ford, Edward Waa, Arthur Brand, Chas. R. Smith.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. Wm. Kieth and 2 children, John C. Howard, Mrs. Wm. Davis, Mytholl, R. Weil, wife and boy, John Winter, Miss Kate Winter, Thos. Veisis and wife, A. S. Baldwin, Mrs. Louis Schmidt and 4 children, Miss J. H. Dwight, Mrs. Captain A. K. Small and child, David J. Barney, Captain Jas. W. Andrews, Frank Prescott, Mrs. D. J. Oliver, 5 children and servant, Mrs. A. Kendall, Mrs. Jane Sharp and infant, Bryant Sweeney, T. Laine, R. F. Brooks, A. S. Hannabergh, wife and 3 children, J. K. Farmer, Ramar Gomez, Jose M. Rios, Mrs. S. Ojes, J. J. Wilson, G. D. Wilson, Mrs. Saunders, Chas. Wilson, wife, child and servant, Mrs. Sabla and child, F. D. Sabla, J. A. McNeil, Mrs. Cook, 2 children and servant, Ed. Gerten, Jennie Clark, Dr. Henry Dickson, S. S. Horaton, L. J. Arosemena, Mrs. W. D. Redmond, W. C. Hudson, Mrs. J. Tothill and child, Mrs. M. Kelley and child, Thos. E. Lynch, J. Parsons, C. O. Southall, Louis Walder, R. McRath and 4 children, J. W. Burdett and 4 children, Jacob C. Koehn and wife, Miss Emma Oppenheimer, Mrs. Ellen Beevan, Thos. McNally, wife and child, H. C. Hardy, James McMahon, W. Aalbertson, David Gleason, R. V. Craig.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana.—Mr. Parkman and wife, Mrs. Henry C. Hall, M. B. Clark and wife, Mrs. F. Fisher and child, Mr. Mandan and servant, Mrs. Rolando and 3 sons, Miss Rolando, Mrs. Ciejer, Mrs. Wilson, Wm. Davis, Mrs. Dolores Ramis, Miss Isabel Yturrigorri, Alberto Farres and family, J. Sotolongo, Mr. Navarro and wife, Guillermo Arbreska, A. Ojero, Anto Gelis, Mr. Gelis and family, M. Molina, G. Toscano, Mrs. L. C. de Odero, Mrs. Luisa de Odero, child and servant, George de la Calle and family, John Mallis, Y. Burns, F. Tattrell and servant, A. Buchara, Miss Caroline Mora, Miss Josefa Mora, Enrique Mora and servant, Mrs. Concepcion Guevro, Mrs. Josefa Brunet, child and 2 servants, Mrs. M. Stewart, Miss Carmen Ruiz, G. Bencalli, James S. Parker, Thomas Lloyd, Mr. Ohenstedt, J. E. Capote, Mrs. P. Acethona, Miss E. McKune, Rafael Aguilar, J. S. Harris, R. de Castro and servant, Miss C. Capote, Mrs. R. Seren, Miss Luisa Tejeda, Miss E. Alvarez, Miss Joseph Tejeda, Mrs. R. Gouis, C. Y. Ponce, P. Gassen, Mrs. Rosa Marjoom, F. Metzler, M. A. Riva, J. R. Sabina, R. H. Hawkins, Mrs. A. Maler and servant, J. M. Pascom, J. Reitl, R. Gonsales, Mrs. C. Lopez, Chas. Fox, Robt. Haittrick, J. Gomez, Mrs. Knight and 2 children, R. Fernandez, J. H. Borman, Mr. Rand, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Mory and 2 children, N. Gove and child, E. T. Mellinger, S. H. Mellinger, M. Cary, M. F. Morales, C. F. Meart, J. Borden, wife, child and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon rises. 8 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 41 | Gov. Island. 8 30 | Hell Gate.. 9 52

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Minnesota, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; North American, Weir, Rio Janeiro, &c., W. R. Garrison; Wyoming, Platt, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Millville, Renear, Philadelphia, J. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia.

Ships Amazon, Cameron, Livingstone, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Abby Pearson, (Br.,) London, T. Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Barks Antelope, White, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Coffee; Der Brune, Julle, (N. G.,) Schultz, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Curtis, Jarvis, St. Croix, F. Hanford & Co.; Cummings, (Br.,) Harkaway, Cow Bay, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Aroyan, (Norw.,) Nelsen, Dublin, C. Tobias; Liverpool, (Ital.,) Cassin, Trieste, Funch, Edye & Co.; Agenora, (Br.,) Olsen, Bay Verte, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brigs Scotland, (Br.,) Crowell, Barbadoes, E. T. Smith & Co.; G. B. Somes, Pray, Demerara, Jed Frye & Co.; Cambridge, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Lottie Wells, Wells, Arroyo, P. R., John Boynton's Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., 48 hours, with naval stores and cotton to Jas. Hand. Was detained 10 hours off the Highlands by fog. June 21, at 10 A. M., 10 miles north of Cape Lookout, saw steamship George Washington, hence for New-Orleans, and steamship Champion, hence for Charleston; at 8 A. M. same morning, saw steamship Sherman, hence for New-Orleans; at 4 P. M. same day, 15 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, saw a large sidewheel tug towing a monitor south.

Steamship New-York, (N. G.,) Hinsbeck, Bremen, via Havre 12th, with mdse. and 1 passenger to Oelrichs & Co. Had westerly winds and fogs during the passage. June 21, lat. 42 N., lon. 59 30 W., spoke ship Theresa, from London for New-York. The New-York brings 800 passengers.

Steamship Brunette, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Mary M. Roberts, Smith, New-Orleans 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Smith, Dunning & Woodward.

Steamship Atlanta, (Br.,) Dixon, London June 5, and Havre 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana June 19 at 1 P. M., with mdse. and 124 passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Lodona, Hovey, Cow Bay 4½ ds., with coal to Louis J. Belloni, Jr.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall June 15, with mdse., treasure, mails and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

French Gunboat Obligado, Landolfe, Halifax June 14.

Ship America, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bartlett, London 50 ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Had W. and S. W. winds almost the entire passage; has been 4 weeks to the westward of the Banks with light winds and fogs. May 12, lat. 46 14, lon. 29 25, in a heavy squall from S. E., ship broached to and carried away main and mizzen top gallant masts, main and mizzen topmasts, and fore and main top gallant yards, &c. May 31, lat. 47 25, lon. 46 48, passed several large icebergs; June 3, lat. 44 51, lon. 52 27, passed a vessel bottom up, apparently a French fisherman, stern painted white, with red ribbon and large letters, but could not make out name.

Ship Moses Day, (of Richmond, Me.,) Woodworth, Liverpool 47 ds., with mdse. to Walsh & Craver. Experienced constant westerly gales up to the Banks; has been 23 days from thence with light winds and calms.

Bark Louisa Cook, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cook, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to Simon de Wisser—vessel to J. W. Brain.

Bark Wilhelmina, Agatha, (Dutch,) Meller, Curacoa 18 ds., with fustic, skins, &c., and 1 passenger to C. C. Abel & Co.

Bark Syttende, Mai, (Norw.,) Jansen, Bordeaux 58 ds., with mdse. to Wendt, Teteus & Beckmann—vessel to Jas. Meyer & Co.

Brig Mainen Bower, (of Scilly,) Wallace, Palermo 66 ds., with fruit to W. H. Westervelt & Co.—vessel to G. F. Bulley. Had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Phillip Larrabee, Crowell, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Ellen, (Br.,) Wyman, Little Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. S. P. Howes, Jackson, Norfolk, for Providence.

Schr. Presto, Drew, Machias, with timber and laths to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Presto, Lewis, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Damia Eddy, Hopkins, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to A. G. Havens & Son.

Schr. Geo. Glover, Hill, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. General Howard, Hill, Augusta, with lumber to R. J. Brown.

Schr. Walter C. Hall, Perry, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Frank Howard, Bogert, Bath, with lumber to R. W. Adams & Co.

Schr. Fleetwing, Nash, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Horizon, Hill, Rondout, for Stamford.
Schr. James Nelson, Hawley, Rondout, for Taunton.
Schr. John Buckalew, McDivett, Taunton.
Schr. Henry Hobert, Miller, New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah Blake, Blake, Dighton.
Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, New-Haven.
Schr. R. H. Huntly, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. J. Trueman, Gibbs, New-Bedford.
Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, Fall River.
Schr. Niantic, Deering, Taunton.
Schr. John C. White, Sterling, Virginia.
Schr. Francis Hatch, Gregory, Richmond, Va.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., foggy.

Sailed.

Steamships Cuba and Minnesota, for Liverpool; South America, for Rio Janeiro, &c.; Magnolia, for Charleston; ships Great Western, for Liverpool; Jupiter, for Stettin, (anchored at Quarantine.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 23.—Arr. brig Bride, from Cienfuegos.

CHARLESTON, June 23.—Arr. schrs. Lilly, New-York; Margaret & Lucy, New-York.
Sld. steamers Saragossa, New-York; Sea Gull, Baltimore; bark Annsdell, a port in Great Britain.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 21, A. M.—Sld. schrs. General Howard, Julia A. Berkle, Presto, and George W. Glover.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. William Arthur, New-York for Portland; S. & B. Small, do. for Shulee, N. S.; Clara Sawyer, Westport for Calais; Harry Lee, Norfolk for Boston; Leocadia, New-York for Salem.

Returned, brig Java; schrs. Unexpected, Bastan, Brilliant and Nellie Starr.

22d, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Damon and Harbinger, Bangor for New-York; M. J. Laughton, Calais for Philadelphia; Abigail, Ellsworth for Rondout.

SAVANNAH, June 23.—Arr. steamers America, Baltimore; San Salvador, New-York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia; brig Tangier, Boston.
Old. brig M. E. Hinds, Boston.

WILMINGTON, June 23.—Old. steamers W. P. Clyde, New-York; Pioneer, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Alsen, (N. G.,) Gromsch, from Bristol, Eng., is consigned to Wendt, Teteus & Beckmann, not as before reported.

Spoken, &c.

Topaz—Fishing schr., of Princetown, with 200 qtls. of fish, June 3, on Newfoundland Banks.

Manly—Fishing schr., of Provincetown, with 40 qtls. of fish, June 2.

Mary M. Grimes—Schr., of Gloucester, with 300 qtls. of fish, June 3.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, June 10, barks Lovina, Mary, Mandatta, and brigs Volant, Alice, Jas. Crosby, and Callao, ldg. for New-York; brig Levi Stevens, for Boston.

ASPINWALL, June 5.—Steamship Conway, (Br.,) Barclay, from Carthagena; 6th, U. S. gunboat Yantic, Abbott, from Port-au-Prince; steamship Neva, (Br.,) Revett, from Southampton; 7th, bark Idaho, Chapman, New-York; brig [illegible], (Br.,) Gardin, Boston; 8th, steamship [illegible], (Br.,) Galland, St. Martha; barks Henry B. [illegible], New-York; Jessie Mildred, Ginn, New-York; [illegible], (Br.,) Kinsale, Philadelphia; brig [illegible], (Br.,) De Bloom, London; 9th, steamship [illegible], New-York; ship Justus & Marie, [illegible], Hamburg; 10th, bark Neptune, (Br.,) [illegible], Philadelphia.

Sld. June 1, steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, New-York; 5th, steamship Cuban, (Br.,) Robinson, Liverpool; 9th, Atrato, (Br.,) Rivers, Southampton; 7th, bark Bolivia, Whitebarry, New-York; 9th, [illegible]; 11th, Conway, (Br.,) Barclay, St. Martha; U. S. gunboat Gettysburg, Lowry, Port-au-Prince; 15th, steamship Tangier, (Br.,) Galland, Jamaica.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

PARIS, LONDON, BERLIN, VIENNA.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF MODERN SCIENCE.

THE SEINE!

The river that supplies Paris with water, contains large quantities of Magnesia. Not only travelers and strangers, but the native population of Paris, suffer the most distressing annoyance from its powerful diuretic and weakening effects on the kidneys, bladder and bowels. Such distressing annoyance do the people who drink this water suffer, that every three or four minutes, almost like quicksilver, it passes out of the system from the bowels and through the kidneys, bladder and urethra, rendering a promenade at all times, especially to ladies, a painful and to strangers mortifying exertion; beside the constant drain on these organs induces the most serious diseases of the kidneys, bladder, uterus, bowels, &c., that often require years to correct and remove. Hundreds of Americans who have visited Paris and other parts of Europe have returned broken down in health, and their kidneys, bladder and other organs almost destroyed from the terrible effects of these waters. To remedy this great evil, and enable travelers to drink the waters of the Seine, and, in fact, all waters that occasion pain, distress and annoyance,

DR. RADWAY

suggested that twenty drops of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

be added to every tumbler of water, or one-third of one 50-cent bottle to one quart, to be drank at pleasure; it would not only improve the water, but protect the system against all pain, distress, or any evil from this source. This remedy was tried by several Americans the past season; it acted like a charm, preventing and quickly curing all painful discharges from the kidneys, bladder, urethra and bowels. No traveler should visit Europe, and especially Paris, London, and the principal cities on the Continent, without taking a package of Radway's Ready Relief along.

It stops all acute pains in from

ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

and cures diarrhoea, cholera, cholera morbus, cramps, spasms, and all painful discharges, in from

TEN TO THIRTY MINUTES.

The READY RELIEF will secure every one absolute freedom from these distressing afflictions, while the

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

will restore the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, Uterus, Womb, Bowels, Liver, to their natural and vigorous condition—if through any cause these organs have become injured, ulcerated, weakened, or disturbed in their functions.

Since the RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has supplied so important a want, the demand has been so great that Dr. RADWAY has been urged to establish depots for its sale in the principal European cities, and is at present negotiating for its introduction on an extensive scale. In the course of a few months our people will be supplied with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT and PILLS at the same prices in Paris, London, Vienna, St. Petersburg, as in this City.

Price 50 cents per bottle for the Ready Relief; $1 for the Sarsaparillian Resolvent; 25 cents per box for the Radway's Pills, by druggists everywhere, and at Dr. RADWAY'S Medical Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PACKAGES FOR TRAVELERS.

For the convenience of travelers, packages are put up containing one dozen bottles of Relief, $5. Half-dozen bottles of Resolvent, $5. Half-dozen boxes of Pills, (coated,) $1 25.

THE READY RELIEF IS AN EXCELLENT REMEDY AS A PREVENTIVE AND CURE OF SEA-SICKNESS.

In purchasing Sarsaparilla, see that the words SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT are on the label of each bottle. Ask for Dr. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN; you will then get the active principle of pure SARSAPARILLA.

ICE PITCHERS, PORCELAIN-LINED, SILVER-PLATED.

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NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY.

PORCELAIN-LINED

ICE PITCHERS,

THE BEST ARTICLE MADE, MANUFACTURED BY MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, whose Silver-plated Ware is for sale by

G. COLLAMORE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF FINE CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

NO 731 BROADWAY,

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Exclusive manufacturers of PATENT COMPOSITE WROUGHT-IRON GATES, RAILING AND GUARDS. IMPROVED WIRE BANK COUNTER AND OFFICE RAILING, LAWN, COTTAGE AND FARM FENCE. VASES, FOUNTAINS, STATUARY, &c. IRON FURNITURE, STABLE FITTINGS, &c.

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REFRIGERATORS,

WATER COOLERS, ICE PITCHERS, HAMMOCKS, GONGS, STEAMER AND CAMP CHAIRS,

And a complete assortment of KITCHEN FURNITURE AND COOKING UTENSILS

At Popular Prices.

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FOUNTAINS, VASES AND GARDEN ORNAMENTS.

JANES, KIRTLAND & CO., Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st.

PERFECT HEALTH RESTORED to all by DU BARRY'S Revalenta Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, constipation, diarrhoea and all nervous, bilious and liver complaints. Tins, 1 lb., $1 25; 24 lbs., $18. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William-st., New-York; KERR, 703 Broadway; all grocers everywhere.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 291, June 23, 1869.
73, 26, 57, 66, 48, 24, 14, 65, 69, 22, 6, 68, 45, 51.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 292, June 23, 1869.
11, 14, 59, 12, 51, 61, 1, 56, 24, 73, 26, 55, 45.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 429, June 23, 1869.
24, 6, 25, 3, 64, 69, 56, 29, 45, 70, 9, 71, 22, 73.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 430, June 23, 1869.
77, 13, 42, 17, 2, 7, 49, 36, 76, 21, 8, 25, 73.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.

JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.